The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Ocean Queen off Cape Race.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP BEN BOLT.

Cotton Improved — Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS UNCHANGED.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE EUROPA.

Interesting Particulars Relative to the Great Eastern.

CONDITION OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Havre *vid* Cowes, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, on her way to New-York, where she will be due on Wednesday next.

The *Ocean Queen* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, by which means the following summary of her news was obtained.

The *Ocean Queen* sailed from Havre on the 31st August, and from Cowes at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 1st of September. She has three hundred passengers, a large cargo, $40,000 in specie, and a heavy mail.

The Purser's report says: Sept. 1, 3 P. M., passed steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, off the Lizard, bound in; 4th, lat. 50° 12′, long. 21° 30′, passed steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, for Southampton and Havre.

The *Ocean Queen* experienced heavy westerly gales for three days.

Our Liverpool correspondent says: "The steamships *Anglo Saxon*, for Quebec, and *Kangaroo*, for New-York, were detained till the night of the 31st; the stormy weather preventing the embarkation of her passengers.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York 13th ult.' arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 28th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York 15th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 30th *en route* to Hambourg.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York 18th ult., *vid* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 30th.

The American ship *Ben Bolt*, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, was wrecked at "Brendoz" on the 25th ult.

The whole amount of the Russian twelve million loan had been subscribed, and exchanges on St. Petersburg had fallen 3 per cent.

A Bavarian loan, for the purpose of defraying the military expenses of the country, had been issued at 98½ per cent.

There was nothing of importance known respecting the doings of the Zurich Conference.

Advices from Athens report the dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

Conmercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days ending 30th ult., in the Liverpool Cotton Market, were 23,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 2,500 bales. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency, and in some cases prices were one-sixteenth of a penny per pound higher; Middling Orleans was quoted 7 1 16d. and middling Upland 6 13-16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Market was firmer, and in some cases prices were slightly higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., state that the weather had been stormy and unfavorable for the crops, but the harvest was almost over. FLOUR was very dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. American, 10s.@12s. WHEAT very dull; red, 7s. 6d.@9s.; white, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed and yellow, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market had a declining tendency. BEEF was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market. PORK heavy and nominal. BACON dull and nominally unchanged. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered, Butchers 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for common. SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet. ASHES quiet at 27s.@28s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were steady and closed on the 31st at 95⅛@95¾.

Latest Markets, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

The Cotton market is steady; estimated sales today 8,000 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. Holders offer freely but do not press sales.

Breadstuffs dull; Sales unimportant.

Provisions very dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market Wheat and Flour were dull dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and Rice heavy. Coffee and Tallow firm.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

THE GREAT EASTERN—FINAL REJECTION OF THE GALWAY PROPOSITION.

During the week preceding the departure of the mail from London, on the 26th of August, active negotiations were in progress between the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* and Mr. LEVER, M. P., of the Galway line of packets, the latter gentleman desiring to purchase her for the purpose of running her between Milford Haven, Wales, and Portland, or some other port in the United States. Mr. LEVER is largely interested in the traffic now being rapidly developed through Milford and the South of Ireland, in connection with the Great Western Railway of England, and various railways in Ireland; and if he should succeed in obtaining the Australian mail contract, *vid* Panama, it is from Milford that he proposes running the vessels to be employed on that service. In respect to the *Great Eastern*, however, his efforts to obtain her have, for the present, failed; inasmuch as his agent, Mr C. CAPPER, Manager of the London Victoria Docks so much frequented by American shipping plying to the Thames, received the following letter, which is decisive on the point raised:

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Board have had before them the additional proposal made by you on behalf of Mr. LEVER to charter the *Great Eastern*,—and, after due consideration, they desire me to state that while they fully appreciate the liberality of the offer submitted, they beg most respectfully to decline accepting it.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your faithful servant, (Signed) J. H. YATES, Secretary.

C. CAPPER, Esq.

RUSH OF APPLICATIONS FOR PASSAGE.

From the London Illustrated News.

The directors of the *Great Eastern* seem tolerably confident in the success of their experiment when we find them refusing an offer of £20,000 made to them by Mr. LEVER, the originator of the Galway line of packets, and the senator for that celebrated city, merely for the farming of their first trip. The facts would seem to be that so great is the popularity of the Galway route, berths are always for a long time pre-engaged, and considerable dissatisfacton has been expressed at what is apparently a necessary delay in obtaining accommodation. The stupendous size of the *Great Eastern* would afford the contractor a remedy for these complaints; and though it would seem difficult for him to obtain sufficient freightage to clear his payment, yet it would serve as a most splendid advertisement, and enable him to clear off the long list of expectant passengers. One would imagine that the directors must have some hitherto unexplained motive for inducing them to decline a princely offer which rids them of all trouble, risk and anxiety. The office in Gresham-street is besieged with applicants for berths; but the besiegers must be numerous, indeed, ere their aggregate passage-money reaches a total of twenty thousand pounds. Moreover, we are not told whether this rush of applicants is for the little or the large trial trip, for there are, it seems, to be two; one, to start on the 8th of September, from Portland, Dorsetshire, on a coasting-trip, finishing at Holyhead; the other, from Holyhead, on the 15th of September, to Portland, in the State of Maine, U. S. It is, at all events, pleasant to see the thoroughly British spirit of pluck exhibited by all concerned. Speculators offer enormous sums for the hire of the untried monster, the general public rush to take berths in her, and directors and shareholders are so thoroughly cock-a-hoop that they refuse to insure her, and leave the expectant underwriters growling in despair.

THE GREAT SHIP TO LEAVE THE THAMES WITHOUT NOTICE.

"On Tuesday and yesterday," says the *Star* of the 25th ult., "this noble vessel was densely crowded with visitors, the grand saloon, which had been closed in consequence of damage done to the furniture by some ill-disposed persons, being reopened for inspection on those days only, and the price of admission raised to 5s. It is stated that no public intimation was to be given as to the exact time of her departure from the Thames, in order to avoid the inconvenience which might arise from a crowded state of the river."

THE SEA-GOING QUALITIES OF THE MONSTER—WILL SHE BE FREE FROM UNPLEASANT MOTION?

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As there is among the public a very prevalent idea that there will be "no motion in the *Great Eastern*, even during the heaviest gale of wind," permit me to point out at least two positions in which there will be very considerable "liveliness," to use a nautical password, if the experiment which she is destined to exemplify be rigorously carried out.

The leading characteristic of the *Great Eastern*—that in which she differs from every other ship hitherto constructed—is that she shall under no circumstances be compelled to lie to, nor in any way to diverge from her direct great circle course, by any action of wind or wave. She is to sail exclusively a great circle course, and is not to be hove to or allowed to run free, or run out of a gale, (unless she has the heels of it,) nor generally to have recourse to any of those dodges which are resorted to to ease a ship under stress of weather. That she will do all this no one who has admired her noble symmetry and exqusite lines will for a moment doubt; but will she achieve this *desideratum* and be free of all motion at the same time?

Her dimensions are based upon certain calculations of the late Dr. SCORESBY, which assigned 680 feet as the extreme length between the crests of two waves, with an average depth in the intervening trough of 60 feet, or a mean elevation and depression of 30 feet each way above and below the level of the ocean at rest.

I do not wish to impugn the Rev. Doctor's hard-earned experience, but, adopting his method of calculation, as detailed in an early number of *Household Words*, I once measured 800 feet between the crests, when lying-to in the Collins steamer *Baltic*, in which measurement I was confirmed by Captain COMSTOCK; and I rather think that Capt. HARRISON himself was in command of the *Africa* when she, starting from Liverpool three days after us, experienced the same gale, on the 11th of October, 1854.

Upon these *data* the *Great Eastern* was constructed, and care was taken to make her so enormously strong amidships that there should be no deflection or "hogging" when she was suspended by bow and stern over a trough 680 feet wide with barely any water under her centre, or riding the crest of a wave with bow and stern almost out of water. As has been well remarked, she is built on the same tubular principal as the Menai Railway viaduct, only vastly stronger, as each compartment is only 0.10 the length of that suspension tube. Her bottom is also constructed of two segments of a very oblate ellipse—about six feet on either side of the mesial plane being almost flat, and, as all the world knows, unprovided with keel.

Now suppose, on her voyage out to Portland (which implies on an average a W.S.W. course), she happen to be struck by a gale from due north. It is obvious that, if the *Great Eastern* is rigorously kept on her course, the trough of 680 feet wide, over which she is suspended, will not be spanned by even her great length, inasmuch as she crosses it diagonally.

Now, I contend, as the wave catches her beneath the quarter, where, from her great sharpness forward, she is rather inclined to be lean, she must roll, and, having no keel, it will be a very severe roll—not in the remotest degree dangerous, but still quite enough to discompose a landsman.

In the second place, suppose she is running before a heavy gale of wind, it is equally manifest that a modification of the foregoing will take place, the difference being that, instead of a rolling, there must be what is technically called a "sending" motion, with the certainty, in case of a short sea, of a very severe shock to the sternpost, though, I repeat, her great strength renders this comparatively unimportant. I am only speaking of her as a comfortable ship in a very heavy sea.

Suppose, thirdly, that, still sailing from Holyhead for Portland, immediately after rounding Malin Head or Cape Clear, she should happen to encounter a westerly gale, which is likely for the time it lasts to knock up quite as high a sea as any other: the sea will catch her on the starboard bow, while her stern is still descending into the trough. As, however, she will be advancing at a rate of about 10 knots, she will burst through the wave, quite motionless, it is true, riding majestically enough from wave to wave. As, however, the waves will pass her with their own velocity of about 30 miles an hour, *plus* her speed of 12 miles an hour, in all 42 miles an hour, there will be a tolerable lash of spray. When a ship is lying-to in a heavy sea, a little dexterous manipulation of the wheel will keep her comparatively dry. Let her fall off but a single point, and, even though she has bare steerage way on her, stand by for a green sea. Such was the case with the *America* when she had to put back some three years ago. The height out of water of the *Great Eastern*, and the concavity of her upper lines forward will prevent her taking a sea on board, but she will be covered with spray forward as far nearly as the paddlebox.

The peculiarity of build already noted in her bottom will prevent her being turned, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as she is likely to meet among the coral reefs of the Eastern seas, or the crowded water highways of our own seagirt isle, except at an expense of stewards' crockery painful to contemplate. To unpracticed voyagers I should explain that the same principle in natural philosophy which makes a circus horse lean towards the centre of the ring causes a steamship to do the same, if suddenly compelled to veer at a high angle to her previous course. I repeat, the strength and proportions of this noble ship are such as to preclude the idea of danger; but, as to absolute freedom from motion, a sea abeam of only 250 feet from crest to crest (*i. e.*, a sea at right angles to her direct course) will certainly cause her to roll, and, having no keel, she will roll worse than usual. Old ocean is proud of this last splendid specimen of enterprise, but he is not resigned to being utterly ignored by young ladies and seedy dandies; nor will he, even at the price of a big ship, submit to be ridden over roughshod. Let us be content with an average of 20 miles an hour, a safe route to our Eastern possessions, and exemption from motion, save in exceptional cases, and let us bid the good ship "God speed," and wish her spirited officials, from the Chairman and Capt. HARRISON downwards, a pleasant, rapid voyage, and a great commercial success. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

VATES ANTE FACTUM.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

AFFAIRS IN THE LEGATIONS—ARREST OF ALBERTO MARIO.

A letter from Bologna, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the governor of that city, M. CIPRIANI, and the Minister of Finance, M. PEPOLI, had gone to Ferrara, where they obtained a most flattering reception from the authorities and population. They were, it adds, to visit Rimini, which is an important position on account of Pontifical troops being in the vicinity. The same letter states that ALBERTO MARIO, who was arrested at Ferrara, and taken to Bologna, is the husband of the well-known Miss WHITE. The couple had passed through France under the name of Martinez, and are believed to act under orders from MAZZINI. They had been treated with great consideration, and it was thought that they would soon be restored to liberty on condition of leaving the country.

MAZZINI IN ITALY.

Correspondence of the Turin Opinione.

MODENA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

It is well known that MAZZINI is busily employed, and that his efforts are mainly directed toward Central Italy. If our country detests FRANCIS II., it no less abhors this indefatigable disturber of Italian order. If he has any regard for his personal safety we recommend him not to show himself; he would pay dear for his imprudence. In these provinces we want neither MAZZINI, nor *Mazzineries*, nor anything of the sort; we want concord, tranquility, annexation to Piedmont, but no Republic.

THE MODENESE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following is the text of the decree unanimously adopted by the Modenese Assembly, declaring the forfeiture of the sovereignty by the House of Austria-Este:

The National Assembly of the Modenese Provinces—

Considering that the right of the peoples to constitute themselves according to the national will, too often contemned, is now admitted among the most civilized nations, and is tending to become part of the public law of Europe;

Considering that the Modenese populations, made subject to the House of Austria-Este in 1814, by the strength of the Allied armies, have for near half a century undergone the sufferings of bad government;

Considering that in that long period of time thought has been constantly gagged, justice violated, human dignity insulted, by the punishment of the stick and the whip; that respectable citizens have been tortured, banished, condemned to imprisonment, and put to death by military commissions that were made permanent; that all municipal action, the last reminiscence of Italian liberty, has been completely stifled, and the destiny of the peoples handed over to the mercy of Austria; that our political prisoners have been dragged away to Austrian prisons, our soldiers, in violation of a given word, taken into the ranks of the enemy, and impelled to a war of fratracide;

Considering that such acts give back to the people the full right, on their own authority, of deliberating for their future political and social existence;

Considering that the House of Austria-Este, which since 1814 has been four times expelled from these States and four times brought back by foreign armies, is not compatible with public order and with the grand principle of Italian nationality;

Considering that the reign of those who, from family reasons or in virtue of treaties, would claim to succeed it, would be no less incompatible in those States, because they would be foreigners and enemies to the independence and prosperity of the Italian nation;

Decrees:

FRANCIS V. of Austria-Este has forfeited the sovereignty of the Modenese States:

Are excluded from the government of these provinces, under any form whatsoever, the dynasty of Austria-Este, and every Prince of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

SARDINIA PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF TUSCANY.

From the Turin Indépendent.

If we are correctly informed:

1. The Emperor NAPOLEON III., while receiving the Archduke FERDINAND of Lorraine, with the most gracious courtesy declared, formerly, that all armed intervention in Tuscany was out of the question, and added, that notwithstanding his good feeling for the Archduke, that the future fate of that State must substantially depend upon the free and legal deliberations of its representatives.

2. Our Government being advised of the special intentions in conformity with all the declarations heretofore made by the Emperor and Count WALEWSKI, has resolved to accept the union of Tuscany.

3. The taking possession of this union, or the occupation of Tuscany by Piedmont will be postponed until the completion of the negotiations pending upon the subject.

4. But if Tuscany were to be attacked, the Piedmontese army would hasten at once to its defence.

GARIBALDI IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

Gen. GARABALDI passed in review on the 16th, on the exercise ground of Modena, a part of the eleventh division of the Italian army, and declared himself much pleased with its appearance. He afterwards visited the military hospital, and spoke most kindly to several of the wounded soldiers.

A letter from Bologna says: "During the few hours GARIBALDI passed in Bologna, he took occasion to visit the tomb of father BASSI, the martyr in the Italian cause, who was in 1849 shot by the Austrians, who arrested him in the province of Ravenna, at the place where the General unhappily lost his wife. After this pilgrimage to the grave of Ugo BASSI, Gen. GARIBALDI was gloomy and taciturn for the rest of the day. He also visited Montagnola, where Bolognese in 1848 attacked the Austrians, and succeeded in driving them from the position. The population by the way greeted him with shouts of 'Long live our General!'"

THE CAUSE OF ITALY NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ITALIANS—GARIBALDI AS A LEADER.

From the London Times.

It would appear that the unanimity of the Italian people is not satisfactory to the Liberator of Italy. In the midst of their enthusiasm, Parma, Modena and Florence are under the presentiment of some heavy misfortune. The sun that first warmed them into action is retired behind a very dark cloud. There is a certain chilling severity about the countenance of the Liberator. He is not a man who likes to be trifled with. People ought to understand other people better. There is a certain delicacy of expression and phraseology of high disinterestedness which is never intended to be taken quite literally. The barrister and the physician enter into the minute circumstances of the client's or the patient's case, and tax all their energies to gain his cause, or to kill his disease. It is all done from the purest motives. It would be unworthy of these liberal professions to suggest the idea of any sordid recompense. Yet everybody knows that there is a certain something which, although veiled in the obscurity of that learned word "*honorarium*," has a metallic sound and a yellow complexion; and everybody is well taught that if the ceremony of the *honorarium* be delayed or intermitted, the careful attendance and the consoling sympathy will not long endure. These Italian Duchies do not seem to know the rules of good breeding in such matters. In spite of due warning given them from all parts of Europe they actually believe, or are proceeding as though they believed, that it was entirely for their *beaux yeux* that the Emperor of the French undertook to spend some £20,000,000 and twenty or thirty thousand French lives. The service has been done; Austria has been made to decamp, the Grand Dukes are in exile, and the powerful ally has gone back like a gentleman to his own country again, leaving only some 50,000 men *momentanément* to occupy Lombardy. So far as the Duchies are concerned nothing could possibly be better than his whole behavior. But now comes the turn of the Duchies. The Liberator stands silent with his hands behind his back. What makes him so silent and so reserved? Why does he so evidently expect something to happen behind his back? Gentlemen of Tuscany, you have forgotten the usual thing,—you have omitted the ceremony of the *honorarium*. MONTANELLI and FARINI reminded you of the necessity in vain. That silent figure is a wronged man. Even we rough, frank, candid English do not, when a gentleman tells us that he is our "most obedient, humble servant," take him at his word and send him our boots to black. Ye Italians, so delicate in finesse and so fine in policy, have not surely been guilty of the cheat of pretending to take words of ceremonial for words of meaning?

It is pretty clearly the opinion of Prince PONIATOWSKI that his master has been "done," and he by no means disguises that opinion to the Tuscans. Everything had been so studiously left open for the Tuscans to do what was proper. The Sardinian royal agents were all withdrawn, trustworthy Frenchmen were not absent, the freedom of election was guarded vigilantly; but unaccountably the electors would not elect. The Tuscans by their awkwardness have left the Emperor only a choice between a ridicule and a crime. He must either accept his position, or use or permit coercion. The Tuscans, however, complain that there has been no awkwardness on their side, that in full innocence of heart they believed they were to be free, and have used their freedom with a well moderated exultation. They do not see why they should have changed the rule of a stranger whom they did not like for that of a stranger whom they hate. When one of the old bucaniers was rescued by some Caribs from the hands of his white brethren who were going to hang him, he rejoiced, until he found that his deliverers had rescued him and were fattening him only that they might eat him. Tuscany protests that she desires neither to be hanged nor to be eaten, and all parties think her, in this, perverse and unreasonable. Austria concentrates her forces at Mantua, Sardinia receives orders to withdraw from all active assistance, and the Emperor NAPOLEON is asserted to have declared that he cannot prevent the armed interference of Austria to carry out the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. These rumors—which must be no more than rumors, which cannot have any foundation in reality—have spread blank consternation over the faces of the Tuscans. So much the worse for the Tuscans! All Europe has admired them for what they have not done, and for what they have said. It remains, however, to be seen what they will do. It unhappily seldom happens that prudence and moderation alone are sufficient to raise a nation of dependents into a nation of freemen. To be free a nation must fight, or, at least, must show itself ready to fight. "Blank consternation" will do no more than blank cartridge. The Tuscans and the Modenese and the Parmesans must do what all nations have done who are now free and independent—they must make manifest that they are ready to do that thing which it has ever been so hard for Italians to manage,—that is to say, to fight for themselves. They must not lie down and wail, and hope for Germans and English to come and fight for them. They must not hope to hire a new Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD. They must not hope in a political knight-errantry which never did exist, nor in the mercenary aid of Free Lances, by which their country has in all ages been torn and weakened and enslaved. If Tuscany is not ready to fight for her freedom, if her citizens are still as soft and feminine as when they used to hire foreign ruffians to fight out their civil broils, or to settle their quarrels with Venice or Milan, she had better yield at once, and say no more about it. Slavery, or at any rate political submission, is her natural and proper condition. When a people renounces the dangers of freedom it abdicates the right to be free. This is the language that has always been held to Florence, but generally held in vain. It is five centuries since PETRARCH prophesied the resurrection of Italy by means of Italian valor.

"Virtu contr'al furore
Prendera l'arme et sia il combatter curto
Che l'antico valore
Negl'Italici cuor non è ancor morto,"

but the valor has not yet been found to verify the prediction. It is nearly four centuries since their great countryman MACHIAVELLI showed the Florentines that all the misfortunes of Italy arose from the national habit of fighting by proxy. Every one must remember the brilliant description by Lord MACAULAY of the over-refined Italian, who was far too civilized to do such vulgar work himself, and who hired barbarians to do it for him. Are the Tuscans of to-day only what the Tuscans of a thousand years before have been? Then, all our admiration for their calm attitude and excellent behavior will vanish. People who do not intend to fight had better be calm. But we hope for better things. We have seen the Sardinians fight well: and even the Romans against hopeless odds fought out a hopeless fight. Have the Tuscans also unlearned their habits of effeminacy, and has their love of freedom so strung their nerves that they can look upon Austrian bayonets without blenching? It may be that this trial is yet in store for them. It is quite certain that if they show themselves ready to submit rather than to make a desperate resistance against odds, they will be quietly extinguished.

Whatever may be the policy of the two Emperors, Tuscany and her associated insurgent States can never have a better opportunity for Italian unity than now offers. In GARIBALDI they have a man who has given innumerable proofs of his patriotism and devotion—a man of the true WASHINGTON stamp—such as is reproduced only at rare intervals and for great results. If with the unexampled advantages they now possess they cannot hold their own against Austria, even should Austria be allowed to make the attack, they can never hope upon any occasion to defend themselves. They are led by a man who has not been accustomed to count chances too closely when great destinies are at stake, and if it be possible to animate a Tuscan population to fight for themselves this leader will do so. The Austrian blow, even if it should be allowed to fall, will be feeble, for it will be delivered amidst the execration of the whole world. The French troops may be restrained from any intervention, and may perhaps look on with silent indignation, but no one can doubt where their sympathy would be. That the Austrians will be allowed to invade these Duchies, where they have no more right than they have in Yorkshire, we cannot believe that French troops will ever be employed to effect the restoration of the fugitive sovereigns we utterly disbelieve. But it is to the conduct of the Italians we are now looking. However ill their ally or their enemy may behave, the loss and the disgrace will be that of the Italians if they should now fail to defend themselves by arms in the exercise of those rights of which they have just possessed themselves.

Another French Exile on the Amnesty.

M. FELIX PYAT writes from London to the *Indépendance Belge* to correct a statement in that paper to the effect that he had taken advantage of the amnesty, and passed through Paris on his way to Vierzon, to visit his mother. M. PYAT says:

"I thank your correspondent for his good intentions, and for the pious sentiment to which he attributes my precipitation. But, alas! I have no reason any longer to be in such a hurry. I can, no doubt, if I like, revisit my country; but I cannot find there my mother, who died in her grief, and whose eyes I was unable to close.

The Northern Seaboard of France—Defensive Measures.

Correspondence of the London Advertiser.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 24

Engineers have been sent down to Boulogne to survey the whole line of coast extending from thence to Calais, that they may fix upon some spot for the formation of a seaport sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet of 50 transports; and the Minister of Marine has notified to his subalterns that 50 transports, each capable of containing 2,000 men, must be ready and waiting on the coast opposite to Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year." The writer says that this statement reposes on excellent authority, and full confirmation of its authenticity has already been telegraphed to Downing-street. A conjecture is thrown out that a French altercation with Belgium will supply the pretext for a rupture between France and England.

The Bay Islands—Absurdity of the British Claims.

To the Editor of the London Star:

SIR: An extract from the Liverpool *Albion*, copied into your paper to-day, shows that the affair of the *Arrow* is likely to be repeated on the coast of Spanish Honduras. The writer says that the Bay Islands, Ruatan, and Bonaca, having been (?) actually occupied not by Spain, could not by her be transmitted to the Republic of Honduras. He adds that, when England took possession, after the war of independence, the islands were uninhabited.

It is not true that the Bay Islands were uninhabited when we took possession of them, and if they had been, we are precluded by treaty from taking such possession.

On the 14th July, 1786, England, then in possession of the Bay Islands, made a treaty with Spain, by which she agreed (Article 1) to evacuate "the Continent (of South America) in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception, situated beyond the line hereinafter described, as what ought to be the frontier," &c.

Article II. drew that line at the river Sibron.

England thus bound herself to give up the Bay Islands, and she gave them up accordingly.

In 1820, Ruatan was captured from the Republic of Spanish Honduras by the Government of British Honduras. But the British Government disavowed the act.

This outrage was repeated in 1841, and is thus described in CREWE'S *Gospel in Central America*:

"Col. MACDONALD found only a few inhabitants, under care of a sergeant and a small detachment of soldiers belonging to the State of Honduras. These being incapable of resistance, he proceeded to haul down the flag of the Republic, and to hoist that of Great Britain in its stead. No sooner, however, had he reëmbarked than he had the mortification of seeing the Union Jack replaced by the blue and white stripes of Honduras. He subsequently returned and completed the inglorious revolution by taking such precautions and making such threats as he thought necessary."

All this is to be found stated by the American Government to Lord CLARENDON, and recorded without contradiction in a blue book.

On the coasts of Scotland there are 300 uninhabited Islands without even a flagstaff, much less a corporal's guard to defend them. If Denmark were to take possession of them and colonize them, would the proceeding be according to the law of nations? And if one State may seize an uninhabited island on the coast of another State, how few inhabitants, and how small a military guard are to constitute the state of uninhabitedness? I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. D. COLLET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New-York State Politics.

BINGHAMPTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

GEORGE BARTLETT, of Binghampton, is elected delegate from Broome County to the Democratic State Convention, and BENJAMIN N. LOOMIS alternate.

GENESEE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 10.

RANDALL REED was this day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Southern District of Alleghany County. The seat will probably be contested by M. B. CHAMPLAIN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 10.

JOHN W. CRANE, instructed to vote against choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention by a general ticket, was sent to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Saratoga to-day. JOHN LAWRENCE, Hard, goes from the First District.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

J. R. BABCOCK was elected delegate to-day to the Democratic State Convention from the First District. H. J. MINER was elected delegate from the Second District. Both are National Democrats.

Large Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

A fire broke out this morning in the store No. 101 Fourth-street, occupied by J. J. SHORE as an artist's emporium, and BOGGS & LEATHERS, picture frame manufacturers, almost totally destroying it, with the stock it contained. The China and glass warehouse of GAY & Co., on North-street, was also seriously damaged. The clothing establishment of SELIGMAN BROTHERS on South-street, was also considerably damaged. The losses, as far as ascertained, are as follows: J. J. SHORE, $13,000; BOGGS & LEATHERS, $27,000; GAY & Co., $10,000 to $15,000. The amount of insurance is not as yet ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The fire yesterday morning was more disastrous than was at first reported. The loss of GAY & Co. will probably reach $50,000, upon which there is $40,000 insurance. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $80,000.

Destructive Fire in Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The oil factory of WILLIAM HYDE, valued at $6,000, and the cooper-shop, house and barn of J. & J. S. BROOKS, valued at $4,000, were totally destroyed by fire last night. There was no insurance on either.

A Mysterious Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 9.

A citizen was arrested to-night, said to be charged with a murder at Harrisburgh, on the strength of a statement by a mulatto girl. The murder is alleged to have occurred in a gambling hell in Harrisburgh during a quarrel, and the body was buried in the garden. The girl says she was paid to keep the secret. The party arrested asseverates his innocence, and professes willingness to meet his accuser. The affair is very mysterious.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The party arrested here last night, as implicated in a supposed murder, has left for Harrisburgh with an officer, being anxious to have an immediate investigation. It is now reported that the spot indicated by the mulatto girl as the burial place has been examined, but no body was discovered.

Fatal Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 11.

This evening, EDWIN HOLDER, aged twenty-three years, walked off the draw on the turnpike bridge as the draw was closing, fell a distance of fifteen feet, and was drowned in the presence of hundreds of people.

IMPORTANT EROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Mr. McLane—Failure to Negotiate a Treaty with Mexico—Cause of the Failure—Condition of Affairs in the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Sept. 11.

Mr. MCLANE reached here this afternoon, and soon afterwards called upon Secretary CASS to communicate the fact of his failure to conclude a treaty with Mexico under his instructions. The draft of the treaty, as returned to Mr. MCLANE by the Washington Cabinet, after stating the protection to be guaranteed to the Transit, provided as follows:

For this either party shall be at liberty to employ such military or naval force as may be deemed necessary, which shall be hospitably received in the harbors of the Isthmus, or allowed to occupy the line of the work and so much of the region adjacent thereto as may be indispensable.

To this clause the Mexican Government steadily and earnestly objected, as she has always objected, unless it should be so limited that the troops of the United States could only be used in case their services might be required by the Government of Mexico. This was the only difficulty, Mr. MCLANE says, to the conclusion of the treaty, and in his opinion the point will never be yielded by that Government, although she is willing to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners, to reside on the Isthmus, to notify the American troops whenever Mexico shall fail to furnish necessary and proper protection; and, to guard against any neglect on the part of these Commissioners, she proposes that an American Commissioner shall also be appointed, whose duty it shall be to notify Mexico and demand protection, and if not granted then to call for assistance from the United States. The treaty as presented by our Government, Mexico contends, infringes upon her sovereign honor, dignity and national pride, and if negotiated would certainly be rejected by the Mexican Congress. I understand that the negotiation will be continued in this city.

Mr. MCLANE is looking in good health, in spite of the many reports of his indisposition. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

Mr. MCLANE, Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. Our Government had previously granted him two months leave of absence.

Reliable accounts just received mention that Señor JUENTZE, who held a Cabinet office under President COMONFORT'S Administration, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which were heretofore discharged by Señor OCAMPO, who remains in charge of the Home Department under the Constitutional Government.

All our consuls, with the exception of Mr. BLACK, at the City of Mexico, are everywhere officially recognized.

The most friendly feelings are expressed by the Liberalists for the United States, from which they expect assistance in their struggle against the reactionists. The Americans in Mexico, however, utter their surprise that so much indifference is manifested in this country toward the Liberal Party, who continue to be enthusiastically animated by the hope of success, the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding this, troops continue to be raised for operations against the City of Mexico.

Mr. MCLANE has returned without a treaty, but the condition of matters of interest between the two countries is such as to leave no doubt of an early accommodation. If Señor LERDO had been in Vera Cruz it is probable, according to the accounts from that city, that a convention or treaty would have been concluded.

Eight of the crew of the *Brooklyn* had been tried for desertion, in running away with the ship's boat and leaving her among the breakers.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that MIRAMON had called a junto at the capital to appoint a Vice-President or substitute, as he himself contemplated taking the field against DEGALLADO, who was at San Luis Potosi organizing his forces, which amounted to about 12,000 men.

Outrage on an American Vessel.

THE SPANISH FORT AT TARIFA FIRING ON THE BARK ARMENIA.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Captain HAMILTON, of the bark *Armenia*, at this port from Constantinople, reports that while passing out of the Straits of Gibraltar, August 6, the Spanish fort, at Tarifa Point, fired twice on the *Armenia*. The first was a blank cartridge, the second a round shot, which passed through the lower maintopsail and port topmast studding-sail.

The first officer of the *Armenia* communicates the following particulars to the Boston *Traveller*:

"On the 6th of August last, as the bark *Armenia* was passing—in fact, had passed—Tarifa, going some eleven or twelve knots, the *Rip Van Winkles* of that ancient locality fired a gun, whether in compliment to us or a small Spanish cutter in the offing, we were uncertain, but before I could set the flag, we were enlightened by a heavy shot, that struck the water on our quarter, and ricochetting, inflicted barbarous wounds on our maintopsail and foretopmast studding-sail, saluting closely the head of the mainmast, and causing some of us to perpetrate a grand 'salaam' in honor of her Catholic Majesty. Before they could 'come to time,' the flying bark had run out of range, refusing any more of their *bon bons*. This may be fun to them, and might be death to us; but is it fair, is it right, is it Vatell-ic, or are we 'poor houseless wanderers' not only exposed to the 'pitiless storm' and 'Heaven's bolt,' but also open generally for a tenstrike to all the fag-ends of humanity.

The master, as well as myself, has been in the trade for a number of years, and was innocent of any premeditated fault—certainly ignorant of any *requirements*, national or otherwise; and the facts stated may be cautionary to other benighted mariners, and teach them to be on guard while passing the hedges of that much frequented public (?) highway."

News from Utah Territory.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—FIGHT BETWEEN U. S. TROOPS AND INDIANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Republic* says that dates from Salt Lake City of the 19th ult. reached Atchison yesterday.

W. H. HOOPER MORGAN had been elected delegate to Congress.

Lieut. GRAY and a party of forty-two dragoons surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians, who were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California road, and killed twenty.

Gen. JOHNSTON had sent him reinforcements, as GRAY anticipated another attack from the combined forces of the Indians.

The store of MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., at Camp Floyd, was burned. Loss $15,000.

Loss of the Steamers W. Garvin and Adriatic.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *W. Garvin* sunk several miles below here on Thursday night.

The steamer *Adriatic*, which recently sunk near Memphis, was valued at $15,000. Her cargo of flour, tobacco and grain, was almost entirely lost.

The New Iron Steamship Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The new iron steamship *Champion*, built at Wilmington, for Mr. VANDERBILT, arrived here this afternoon, remained in the stream a few hours, and was greatly admired. She left for New-York this evening. She is two hundred and forty feet long, and the largest iron steamer ever built in this vicinity.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 11—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the steamship *Anglo Saxon* at Father Point at 8 o'clock this morning. This afternoon and evening there has been a heavy thunder and rain storm, and the line is interrupted below Quebec without any chance of resuming operations to-night.

Southern

lican Party stands pledged by their platform to repeal the slave code which the people of New-Mexico have adopted, and to abolish Slavery where the people have declared they want it. On the other hand the people of the Territory of Kansas, through their first Legislature passed a law protecting and maintaining Slavery in that Territory, but on the 9th of February, 1858, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas repealed their Slave Code, abolished all the remedies for the protection of slave property, and withdrew from the courts any jurisdiction over the subject. By this unfriendly legislation on the part of Kansas, Slavery to-day was excluded from that Territory. Now, the Southern Opposition to the Democratic party tell you that Congress must interfere, and maintain and protect slavery in Kansas against the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the local law. Well, the Northern Opposition, called the Republican Party, demand that Congress shall deprive the people of New-Mexico of Slavery, and abolish self-government, against the wishes of the people, and in violation of the local law. To both of these doctrines the Democratic party maintain a stern, inflexible opposition. [Cheers.] We assert that if the people of New-Mexico want a slave code, they have a right to pass it. We assert that if the people of New-Mexico want slavery, they have a right to it. [Cheers.] We assert that they having passed such a code though their Legislature, it must and shall stand the law of the land until they repeal it themselves.

And in reference to Kansas the Democratic Party also assert that if the people of Kansas do not want Slavery, it shall not want Slavery, it shall not be forced on them. We assert that if Kansas does not want a slave code Congress shall never compel them to have it—[cheers]—that if the people of Kansas prefer free institutions to slave institutions they have a right to them; and if the Southern Opposition or Northern Opposition, or any other opposition, shall not overrule the wishes of the people. [Applause.] Now, if the opposition to the Democratic Party, either North or South, are sincere in their professions, they are compelled at the next session of Congress to bring forward a law to carry out their doctrines in the Territories: if Mr. Seward be an honest man, he must bring in a bill to abolish Slavery, and repeal the Slave code of New-Mexico; and if the Southern Opposition members elected in Kentucky and other Southern States be honest men, when they assert that it is the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in Territories against the wishes of the people, then they are bound to make laws to establish and maintain Slavery in Kansas in opposition to the wishes of the people. Hence, I say, the question of intervention or non-intervention of Congress with the domestic concerns of the Territories can be no longer postponed. That issue must be met. Either the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be acquiesced in and carried out in good faith, or else Congress must interfere for Slavery or against Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people in each locality. Now, let me ask you how you can ever have peace on the Slavery question so long as Congress is allowed to interfere with it? Any man who advocates Congressional intervention is an enemy to the peace and harmony of the States of this Union. There can be no peace on the Slavery question—there can be no truce in sectional strife, there can be no fraternity between the Northern and Southern States so long as Congress is permitted to interfere with the local and domestic institutions of any of the Territories of this Union. That question was decided distinctly in 1850, when the compromise measures were passed. You all recollect that during that struggle there was a Southern party demanding Congressional intervention to maintain Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people, and on the other hand there was an Ultra-Northern Anti-Slavery Party demanding Congressional intervention to abolish and prohibit Slavery, regardless of the wishes of the people on the local laws. These two Ultra parties, these two Interventionists, the one Southern and the other Northern, disturbed the harmony of the country, and perilled the existence of the Union. In that great struggle the immortal Clay, who had performed his mission on earth and retired to the shades of Ashland to prepare for a better and happier world, soon in his retirement heard the rumbling of the hateful and discordant notes of sectional strife and sectional controversy, and came forth from his retirement to resume his seat in the Senate, that great theatre of his great deeds, to see if he, by his experience, by his wisdom, and by the renown of his fame, could not do something to calm the troubled waters and restore peace and fraternity to a divided and distracted country. [Cries of "Glorious, glorious," "hear, hear."]

From the moment Henry Clay made his appearance in the Senate, party strife was hushed, all partizan controversy ceased, the voice of discord was no longer heard, and Clay was recognized and proclaimed leader. All the Union men North and South, Whigs and Democrats, for the period of six months were assembled in caucus every day, with Clay in the chair, Cass upon his right hand, Webster upon his left hand, and the Whigs and Democrats ranged on either side, promiscuously supporting Clay in his efforts to devise a plan to restore peace and harmony to the country. [Cheers.] You all know the result of these deliberations—that the Compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, peace was restored, and the country again reunited. Now let me ask you upon what principles do the compromise rest? Examine bills, search the records, and you will find the great principle which underlies those measures is the right of the people of each State and each Territory, while a Territory, to decide the Slavery question for themselves. [Three cheers.] Mr. Seward, Gov. Chase, Mr. Sumner, and the leaders of the Republican Party, united with the Southern fire-eaters in resisting the Compromise measures of of 1850, because they asserted the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. We passed these measures over their heads—we, Union men, Whigs, and Democrats. Clay, Webster, and Cass, supported and sustained the younger men of the two parties, passed the Compromise measures, and adopted the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty over the heads of the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. I stand here to-night to vindicate and maintain that same principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty against Northern Abolitionists and Southern Interventionists. [Three cheers for Douglas.] I care not where the interveniionists lives, by what name he calls himself, or on which side he intervenes, he is an enemy of Democratic principles if he is intervening at all against the peace of the country. This great principle must be met and must be decided in the Presidential election of 1860. [Cries of "You are our choice."] Mr. Seward, who is a most eminent and authoritative expounder of Republican principles, according to the modern designation of the party, tells us that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, free labor and slave labor, Free States and Slave States, which must continue to rage until the United States shall become free or become slave. When he uttered that sentiment he ought to have felt bound by a sense of justice and courtesy to have acknowledged the sentiment from an eminent leader of his own party. [Laughter.] Three months previous to Seward's Rochester speech, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, in making a speech accepting the nomination of the Republican Party in his State, had announced the same principle in more explicit and emphatic language. He told the people of Illinois that agitation would not cease until the crisis should be met and passed; that a house divided against itself could not stand; that this Union, separated into Free and Slave States could not endure permanently, and the contest must go on until the States should become all Free, or all Slave; all one thing, or all the other. Did you ever hear a Republican that dissented from the position of Mr. Lincoln in that canvass in Illinois? Does not the Republican Party throughout the land acquiesce in and indorse Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, or similar sentiments of Gov. Chase in Ohio? The doctrine of the leader of the Republican Party is that the States must become all Free, or all Slave—that the contest must continue and increase in fury until one class of States has been annihilated by the complete triumph of the others; such is the real purpose of the Republican party. When do you expect to have peace on the Slavery question? When do you expect to have harmony between Cincinnati and Covington, between Ohio and Kentucky—if you wait till the States become all Free or all Slave? [A voice—"When they change their politics."] A Republican in the crowd says he expects that harmony when freedom triumphs. Then you find an indorsement of the position of Seward and Lincoln that the States must be all free in order to have harmony. Let us examine for a moment the doctrine of uniformity contended for by the Republican on the Slavery question. Is that doctrine consistent with the genius and principles of our Federal Constitution? I assert that the framers of the Constitution neither contemplated nor desired uniformity with respect to local and domestic institutions of the several States. They knew a country as broad as this, with such a variety of climate, soil and interest, there must be necessarily a corresponding variety in the local laws and domestic institutions, anapted to the wants and interests of each locality. They knew that the laws and institutions which were adapted to the granite hills of New-Hawpshire were unsuited to the tobacco plantations of Virginia. They knew that the laws and institutions which were adapted to the wheat and cornfields of Ohio were not well adapted to the sugar plantations of Louisiana. They knew that the laws and institutions which suit the prairies of Illinois were unsuited to the gullies, placers and gold mines of California. Knowing these facts, they framed a system of government composed of independent States, each with a Legislature of its own, with sovereign power to make all the laws and all the institutions affecting its internal policy to suit themselves without the intervention of Congress or any other power on earth. But let us suppose for a moment that this new doctrine of uniformity in domestic institutions had prevailed when the Constitution was framed, what would have been the result? Bear in mind that the Union was then composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding States, and one only was free. Suppose Seward or Lincoln had been a member of the Covention which framed the Constitution and had risen, and fixing his eye on the immortal Washington, who presided over that august body, had said a house divided against itself cannot stand—this Union, composed of Free and Slave States, cannot endure; there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery—the Free and Slave States—which must endure until Slavery be abolished everywhere or established everywhere throut the Republic. Suppose he had succeeded in impressing this new and modern Republican doctrine on the Convention that framed the Constitution, do you think Slavery would have been abolished in all the States? Do you think the one Free State would have controlled the twelve Slaveholding States in that Convention, and abolished Slavery everywhere, or would the twelve Slave States have controlled the one Free State, and finally established Slavery on every inch of the American Republic, by an irreparable constitutional provision. Thus you see, if this modern doctrine of uniformity on the Slavery question prevailed when the Government was founded, we would have been a united slaveholding nation, with Slavery fastened on the people of Ohio to-day, beyond the power of resistance. At that day friends of Freedom and enemies of Slavery only asked that the Congress should not interfere, that the Federal Government should not wield its power, either for or against, but each State should be left free to decide for itself. The Convention acted upon the principle asserted—that moral triumph of the day—that an error could be tolerated as long as the freedom of opinion was preserved to combat it; they were willing to leave each State as they found it, Free or Slave, with the right to continue Slavery as long as they chose, and abolish it whenever they pleased. Our system of Government was established on that principle—the principle which they inherited from the Colonies—which they had achieved by blood and revolution. The principle was not new to the framers of the Constitution. They knew that the first serious point of dispute between the American Colonies and the British Government had arisen on the Slavery question; they knew that the American Colonies before the Revolution always claimed the right to decide the Slavery question to suit themselves, as a local domestic institution, affecting their internal polity. They knew this Government had denied that right of the Colonies, and in lieu of that right had reasserted the doctrine that Parliament possessed sovereign power over the Colonies, and could bind them in all cases whatsoever, including the Slavery question, the same as the modern Republican party and interventionists of the North and South claim that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories. Hence, many intervene in violation of the wishes of the people and the sanctity of local law, to overule legislation, and control the domestic institutions. Our fathers, before the revolution, claimed that it was the birthright of Englishmen—their inalienable right, when formed into communities—to decide local questions to suit themselves, and the battles of the revolution were fought in defence of that principle.

Now let me ask you if it was the birthright of all Englishmen before the Revolution to decide these local questions to suit themselves, did it not become the birthright of all Americans after the Revolution, and by virtue of it, to settle all such questions to suit themselves? In other words, are not the people of the American Territories, being American citizens, our brethren and kindred, entitled to as many rights of self-government as British subjects were before the Revolution? The Democratic Party only claim for the Territories these identical rights our fathers claimed and maintained at the point of the bayonet for the American Colonies. You must bear in mind our fathers were not contending for the rights of the sovereign States, they were struggling for the rights of colonies, of provinces, and territories, their exclusive right to govern themselves with respect to their local internal polity, and because Great Britain would not permit them to exercise their right, they then struct for independence rather than given up the inestimable privileges of self-government.

I stand to-night, as I have stood for ten years, vindicating the great inestimable right of self-government in all political communities, States as well as territories. That is the mission of the Democratic party—to maintain this inestimable right. It was once the joint duties of the Whig and Democratic parties, according to their respective pledges, to maintain that principle, independent of party creeds. In 1859, that doctrine was incorporated into the territorial policy by the joint action of the two great parties at that day. It was an unfair and unjust claim that the doctrine was peculiarly democratic, or peculiarly Whig, to the exclusion of the other party, for it was the joint work and common property of both parties. Accordingly, in 1812, when the Whigs assembled in National Convention at Baltimore, and nominated Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, they incorporated into their platform a resolution declaring the purpose and pledge of the Whig party for all time to come to adhere to the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 as their rule of action in the organization of territories and admission of new States, when the Democratic party assembled in National Convention at the same place one month afterward, and nominated Pierce. We asserted the same pledge then that the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, in 1852, stood pledged to stick to the doctrines of non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

When at a subsequent term, Mr. Seward, Gov. Chase, Mr. Sumner and others, concluded to strangle the old Whig Party and Abolitionize its Northern forces, they found it necessary to abolish the party, dissolve its organization, and change its name before it could repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. They appealed to all the old Whigs of the country to remain steadfast in their hatred of Democracy and their hostility to the Democratic organization, while they tied the cords around their hands and feet, blindfolded them, and led them into the Abolition camp for Father Giddings to christen them in the Abolition faith. Even to this day whenever an old-line Whig, who stood by his faith and his integrity and refused to join the Abolitionists or be enrolled in the Republican ranks, he is called a deserter. A deserter from what? Did he ever belong to a sectional party? But yet every old Whig who stands to-day where Clay stood in 1850, and at the time of his death, asserting the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, and acting with those who stand firm in that doctrine, is abused by the Republican Party as a turn-coat and traitor. To all men who make charge against; old Whigs, I will remind them of the last speech of Henry Clay before the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he told them, that if the day ever came, as he apprehended it must soon, when the Whig Party would be reduced to a miserable Abolition faction, that he would join the Democrats and uphold the Constitution. Mr. Clay, to the last, stood forth the embodiment of Union principles, Union measures, and conservative views, which would keep United as Bands of Brothers all States of the Union, and make the Republic perpetual. The Whig Party was preëminently a conservative party. Since the Whig Party has been dissolved and sectional, men that belonged to it give the Opposition and become interventionists, either in the North or the South. There was nothing left for conservative Whigs except to join the Democrats, and by our joint efforts, if possible, to maintain the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. I assert to you again that peace and fraternity cannot be maintained between the different sections of the Union, except on the great principles of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. Hence let us unite as one man in favor of these doctrines. In regard to former disputes and animosities growing out of them, let the dead bury the dead. Remember those disputes only for the purpole of profiting by them, and avoiding the evils which produced them. While I would make any sacrifice personal to myself to preserve the unity and harmony of the Democratic party in its time-honored principles; never, never, would I yield one iota, one jot, or one tittle of those principles to gain the Presidency. [Applausd.] The Democratic party has a higher duty, a nobler province, and a more honorable aim than merely to carry an election and get possession of the Government. The Constitution of the United States has declared that that instrument, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, are the supreme land of the land, anything in the Constitution and law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and all State pledges are bound thereby, and whenever the people of Ohio elect a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, before he can enter upon the discharge of the functions of his office he is required to place his hands upon the Holy Evangeists, and appeal to the ever-living God for the sincerity of his vow, that he will support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, anything in the Constitution and the laws of the State of Onio to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet I have heard of a political party who desire a man for Judge who will stand pledged to violate the very oath which he is compelled to take as a condition to taking office before he is qualified to decide upon your rights. Let me say that obedience to the law, obedience to the constituted authorities within the sphere of their local and constitutional duties, is the first and highest duty of an American citizen. If the law be an unwise one, or unjust, submit to it until the next election, when it is your duty to elect men who will repeal it. If a law be repugnant to the Constitution of your country, it is null and void, and the Constitution has created the Supreme Court as the proper and only tribunal to ascertain that fact, and you and I and every citizen are bound by their decision. The Democratic Party, therefore, stand by the Constitution as your fathers made it, by the laws as they are recorded on the statute books, the decisions of the Courts, and by the constituted against mob law Now, my friends, what safety or security is their for a citizen who is not willing to abide by the law and constituted authorities? The only alternative is mob law and violence. You have had a specimen of that upon the Fugitive Slave Law. A political party has arisen, which declares that their conscience will not permit them to obey and execute any law which they disapprove of. Did you ever find a low-breaker who approved of the law that imposed a penalty upon him? Whenever you allow a man to interpose his conscience against the law of the land, your law is subverted or all constitutional authority is destroyed. Then, in conclusion, I appeal to you as American citizens, as lovers of liberty, as members of the only national party which can preserve the Union, stand by the Constitution, the law and constituted authority. My friends, I owe an apology to you for inflicting upon you so long a speech under circumstances that rendered it impossible for me to do justice to myself, or the subject or you. The patience and marked respect with which you have listened to me increases my obligation, never has public man had so many opportunities to feel grateful to an enlightened people, as I have since I left Washington, on my road home to Illinois. Wherevor I have been, I have been received with oden arms, and apparently with warm congratulations. I have not vanity enough, nor will I do you the injustice to suppose that all these testimonials are intended as personal compliments to myself. I have reason to know and I feel proud in that knowledge, and I thank God that it is so, that you intended these demonstrations as a marked and emphatic approval and indorsement of your devotion to that great principle which declares, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

British Rights in British Honduras.—An incident has just occurred which tends to strengthen public confidence in the present conduct of the Foreign Office with respect to the preservation of British interests in Central America. The rights of Spain in the continent of America were those of conquest. Territory never occupied, never belonged to Spain. The present Republics of Central America cannot possess any better rights than the parent country, unless they can show that the y have since acquired them in some way recognized by the law of nations. Thirty years ago Ruatan and Bonaca were uninhabited islands. They have since that period become occupied by British subjects, and by British subjects only, taken possession of, like any other uninhabited island, on behalf of the Queen, and form a part of Her Majesty's dominions by as good a title as Vancouver's Island. About six weeks ago some Carites of the Republic of Honduras went over to the island of Bonaca to fish. The magistrate on the island put them on board a British schooner, the *Industry*, and sent them as prisoners to Ruatan. On their passage to Ruatan these fishermen rose on the crew of the *Industry*, and carried the schooner into Truxillo, where the Commandant proceeded to try the captain for interfering with the fishermen. The captain demurred to the jurisdiction, abandoned his vessel, and reported the matter to the Superintendent at Belize. The Superintendent sent to the Governor of Jamaica, who at once ordered a ship-of-war to Truxillo to demand satisfaction. This little event will probably have the effect of bringing to a point the rights of her Majesty to these important islands, and of defining the policy her Majesty's Government intend to pursue with respect to this long vexed question. Mr. Wyke, the new Plenipotentiary is, no doubt, duly instructed how to act. [*Liverpool Albion.*

A New-York Politician in Court.

ARRAIGNMENT OF STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, AT PITTSBURGH, FOR UTTERING FORGED PAPER—HE IS HELD IN $2,000 BAIL FOR TRIAL.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, Sept. 9, states that the hearing of Stephen A. Dillaye, of New-York, on a charge of uttering forged paper in order to secure stock in the Monongtheh Valley Bank of Pennsylvania, took place in that city, before Mayor Weaver, on Thursday. The *Journal* says:

"The developments made by some of the testimony there given were new and unexpected to us. The points of novelty were as follows: Mr. Dillaye paid in to the Commissioners at McKeesport fifty thousand dollars instead of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, as has been heretofore supposed; his stock was never declared void, but was transferred to other individuals; he was a director of the Bank subsequent to the exposure of the forgery.

Mr. Dillaye appears to have been singularly unfortunate in his connection with the affair. We hope further investigations may clear him from even the suspicion which hangs over him. He cannot be convicted on the evidence thus far adduced—and the holding him to bail was right.

Mr. Langdon, having been committed on Monday last, for a week, was not brought before the Mayor at the hearing yesterday, as had been preannounced, and Mr. Dillaye's case alone was brough up. Annexed we give a report of the testimony.

E. D. Jones affirmed—Mr. Dillaye is the gentleman with whom I had this transaction; it was on the 1st of October, 1858; Messrs. Dillaye and Langdon, with the other parties who accompanied them, were all introduced to me by J. L. Langley, cashier of the McKeesport Bank, at about 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Citizens' Bank; had never before seen any of these parties, except Mr. Langley; from previous conversation in regard to negotiating some certificates of deposit, and upon his representation to me, I handed the money to Mr. Dillaye; Mr. Langley was introduced to me through a letter from Mr. Seymour, from the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit; Mr. Dillaye said they had certificates of deposit of the American Exchange Bank, which they wished to negotiate; those certificates were presented by S. G. Langley; I handed the money, upon receipt of said certificates, to Mr. Dillaye; I sent those certificates, that evening, to New-York. Witness, looking at the forged certificates attached to his former affidavit, said, these are the certificates I cashed.] Mr. Dillaye represented that the Bank at McKeesport designed keeping an account with the Citizens' Bank, and that they would want some exchange—and if these certificates were retained they would be down, and take a portion of them in exchange; Mr. Dillaye requested that they might remain until Monday, as they might want a portion back for their own use, (the use of the Bank,) as it was worth half per cent. more to them than their own immediate home funds; sent them for collection on the same (Friday) evening; said to Mr. Langley, 'I presume they are all right;' he said they were; Mr. Dillaye made no material remarks save such as I have stated; Langdon was not present when I was paid; Mr. Dillaye; Mr. Langdon had indorsed them and gone to attend to something about his baggage; the amount of money was that of the face of the certificates; I forwarded the certificates to the Mercantile Bank of New-York, on Monday I received a dispatch from that Bank that the certificates were forgeries; upon receipt of this dispatch I immediately started for McKeesport.

[Some sparring here occurred between counsel as to the admissibility of evidence relating to the visit to McKeesport.]

Cross-examined—Mr. Dillaye stated the business of the party, Messrs. Langley, Langdon and Kelsey, immediately; he was the one in chief who presented their business; he said they had certificates on the American Exchange Bank, which they wished to get cashed; I knew not what to do with them; Mr. Dillaye asked Mr. Langdon to hand them out; Mr. Kelsey gave me a certified check on a banking-house in New-York, for $2,700, which was paid; this money, paid on Kelsey's certificates, was put in the same bundle with the money paid on the certificates on the American Exchange Bank; I looked at the certificates a short time, and believed them genuine; ten minutes were occupied in paying out the money, which was done in the issue of the Citizens' Bank; Mr. Dillaye's reason for asking that the certificates should be returned was, that the McKeesport Bank would require exchange, and that this exchange would be worth half per cent. more than their own funds; the time they occupied from the time they entered until all the money was counted out was ten minutes; one of them suggested that, as they were going to McKeesport, some one would have to attend to their baggage; think Langley went with Langdon; two remained, and two had gone out; saw no carriage drive up to the door of the bank after the business was completed; my introduction to Langley was in June or July, some time prior to this transaction; the dispatch from New-York, stating that they were forged, was first received, and afterward they were returned protested, and a letter from the President of the bank was received also declaring them forgeries; after Mr. Langley's indorsement, I picked them up, but I do not know whether they passed into the hands of any other parties.

Mr. Rowland sworn: Was Treasurer of the Commissioners of the McKeesport Bank; this money was received in payment of a number of subscriptions, and was paid by Mr. Dillaye; was laid by him on the table; the bundle in which it was, contained over fifty thousand dollars; the amount of money Mr. Dillaye paid was twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Mr. Dillaye said the entire amount was in payment of subscriptions to the stock of the Bank; the money of the Citizens' Bank was $29,000, including the subscription of $2,000 from Mr. Kelsey; the remainder of the fifty thousand was in other Pennsylvania Banks; the whole bundle paid Mr. Dillaye's and Mr. Langdon's subscription; the amount of stock subscribed by Mr. Dillaye stood in the name of Mr. Dillaye, with Langdon, Dr. Huey, Messrs. Kelsey, Rowland and others; the amount subscribed by Mr. Dillaye remained in the bank in his name until regularly transferred by powers of attorney; received Mr. Dillaye's subscription in New-York; Mr. Langdon's subscription was also received there; Mr. Dillaye's was independent, but not completed, as Mr. Dillaye had agreed to subscribe $27,500 in his own name and that of several others; at the time the subscription was made the books were opened in New-York and $5 per share was paid.

Dr. Huey, sworn—Was one of the Commissioners; was with Mr. Rowland when Messrs. Dillaye and Langdon each subscribed $1,100, and $5 per share was paid; returned home with the understanding that they should receive notice; they came at the appointed time, and paid the money, as Mr. Rowland has stated; as soon as the subscription was made at McKeesport, we went to Harrisburgh and obtained letters-patent; after my return, and after the money had been refunded to the Citizens' Bank, Mr. Dillaye was elected as a Director; before the Bank went into operation, Mr. D.'s interest was transferred to other parties; he was a Director about a month, until the annual election; the return of the Commissioners of the Bank certified to show that Mr. Dillaye, in behalf of self and wife, and several other parties, subscribed for each separately; by the act of the Directors, the stock of Langdon was declared null and void; none of Mr. D.'s stock was ever declared void.

Mr. Swartzwelder here stated briefly the argument against holding Mr. Dillaye to bail on the charge against him. They were summed up in the declaration that there were but two points on which to base the accusation, the fact of receiving the money and being in company with Langdon.

Mr. Miller replied that, to say the least of it, if Mr. D. was not guilty he had been exceedingly unfortunate in his company and associations; it was unfortunate for him that he received the $27,500, and paid the same to the Monongahela Valley Bank. He referred to the fact that Dillaye suggested to Mr. Jones that the drafts need not be sent on to New-York until the next Monday, inasmuch as the new Bank intended to deposit with them. It was conceded by Mr. Swartzwelder that the certificates of deposit were forgeries; being certificates of deposit Langdon must have known the fact; his intention must have been to take up the certificates with the issue of the Monongahela Valley Bank. This intention could never have been carried out without confederates. This, in connection with the other facts implicating Dillaye, made out a case of grave suspicion to say the least.

Mr. Miller then referred the entire matter to the discretion of his Honor, the Mayor.

The Mayor announced his decision to be to require bail in the sum of $2,000 for the appearance of the defendant at the next term of the Criminal Court. Mr. Swartzwelder became bail for his client in said amount."

The Albany Strike.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, of the 6th, I notice the following:

"At Albany the striking iron molders, who have stood out for higher wages for nearly a month, are committing disgraceful outrages upon obnoxious workmen who prefer to continue working at low prices."

This gives a false impression of the question, and also does injustice to a large body of worthy men.

Let me state the case. The iron molders of the country had, to a considerable extent, formed associations of a pretty uniform character, for the purpose, as they claimed, of advancing the moral, intellectual and material interests of the craft. No one can question their right to do this in any way that they please, so long as they did not transgress the laws. During the Spring the Albany Society attempted to introduce their rules and regulations into the different foundries in this City, but the mode of doing it was unwise, and led to the closing of the establishments, and throwing some two thousand men out of work for nearly four months.

After many unsuccessful attempts to settle the controversy, the Society abolished its most objectionable feature, and published to the world that its members did not and never had desired to dictate terms to their employers, or to trespass on their just rights. Some of the employers (and in this they were supported by our citizens generally) felt that this concession was ample, and that the men should be met on liberal terms. They accordingly opened their foundries, and we learn they have been in successful operation some three or four weeks.

Others were honestly of the opinion that no concessions should be made to the men, but that every one of them should be compelled to sign an unconditional withdrawal from the Society before they could be reinstated at their work.

The men have resisted this arbitrary requirement, and consider it an infringement of private rights. Their former employers are now said to be paying increased wages to "outsiders" while they remain idle, though anxious to work, and their families are in many cases suffering for food. Such a state of things must have a tendency to increase the ill-feeling between the parties; and it would not be strange if among so large a body of idle men there were some who would commit outrages, such as have lately disgraced our city.

The molders of Albany are an industrious, worthy class of mechanics, and they should not be made to suffer for the sins of a few misguided men.

For the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that this tedious question will be settled without further delay in such a manner as shall secure to all.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The picture of the "Birth of Jupiter," in the late Lord Northwick's sale, has been purchased for the National Gallery. It cost his lordship £80, and was knocked down to the nation, in round numbers, at £1,000.

Senator Gwin on Senator Broderick.

Senator Gwin, of California, publishes a long "statement," addressed to the people of California, in reply to the charge that he attained his election to the United States Senate by selling out the Federal patronage to David C. Broderick. Mr. Gwin charges home upon Broderick with accusations of falsehood, deceit and hypocrisy. The whole letter is very spicy, but is too long for republication, occupying a space in the San Francisco *Bulletin* equal to an entire page of the Times. We copy the material portions:

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the caucus, on the evening of the 10th of January, when Mr. Latham had, as I believed, violated his pledges, I was approached by a confidential friend of Mr. Broderick, who had also for years professed to be a friend of mine, and had given some decided evidences of his sincerity. He told me that Mr. Broderick preferred my election to the Senate to that of any other man in the State; that he was then a Senator, and had his commission in his pocket; that he needed the experience and influence which I possessed, in a colleague, to secure for him credit and honor in his own Senatorial career; that he had but one obstacle in the way of aiding in my nomination, and that was, he could not control his friends; that he was under obligations to many long and devoted adherents, who had followed his fortune in its most desperate hours, and that it was expected of him by them (so long kept out of office by adhering to him) to discharge his debts of friendship by the bestowal of a fair proportion of the Federal patronage; that Mr. Broderick and his more confidential friends around him knew of my declaration to have nothing to do with this patronage. But others, who had a powerful control in the Legislature, did not; that from the knowledge of my high personal and political position at Washington, they believed I would absorb the disposition of the Federal patronage, and hence not his personal inclination, but merely a loyalty to these friends constrained Mr. Broderick not to interfere in my behalf. Whether I was approached for a purpose, at this particular juncture, in the heated and exasperated state of mind under which I was laboring, in regard to Mr. Latham and his friends in the Legislature, who had belonged to the anti-Broderick section of the Democratic Party, who are under obligations to sustain me in the hour of trial, in the same manner that they had put me forward to oppose Mr. Broderick in the hour of perilous struggle, I leave you to determine.

I am now about to manifest my good faith to my constituents, by unfolding to them, not my feelings only at this time, but my acts.

Under the circumstances that I have just detailed, whilst I was under the influence of the impression that I was betrayed—that in my person important political interests were to be defeated, I determined to address the following letter to Mr. Broderick:

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 10, 1857.

Dear Sir: I am likely to be the victim of the unparalleled treachery of those who have been placed in power through my aid and exertions. The most potent portion of the Federal patronage is in the hands of those who, by every principle that should govern men of honor, should be my supporters, instead of enemies, and it is being used for my destruction. My participation in the distribution of this patronage has been the source of the most heartless slanders upon me, have fostered a prejudice in the public mind against me, and have created enmities that will have been destructive to my happiness and peace of mind for years. It had entailed untold evils upon me, and while in the Senate I will not recommend a single individual to appointment to office in the State. Provided I am elected, you shall have the exclusive control of this patronage, so far as I am concerned, and in its distribution I only ask that it may be used with magnanimity, and not for the advantage of those who have been our mutual enemies, and unwearied in their exertions to destroy us. This determination is unalterable, and in making this declaration I do not expect you to support me for this reason, or in any way to be governed by it; but as I have been betrayed by those who should have been my friends, I am, in a measure, powerless myself, and dependent upon your magnanimity.

Very respectively, your obedient servant.

The Hon. D. C. Broderick. WM. M. GWIN.

I wrote it frankly and in good faith. I entertained no guilt in penning it, the very words I used show that. I never for a moment dreamed of making a bargain with Mr. Broderick, when I stated to him the position which I intended to occupy in case of my re-election, any more than when I refuted some unjust charge brought against me; that, therefore, I was making a bargain by speaking the mere truth. It is impossible for any honest man to believe that I deliberately intended thereby to bid for Mr. Broderick's support. I speak in the language of one who deemed himself betrayed time and again by violated pledges of false friends, and also of one who had confidence in the statements made to him—that Mr. Broderick personally desired his election to build up his own fame as a Senator, and promote the interest and welfare of his State. Impressed with the belief that Mr. Broderick's friendship, and of the treachery of men whose support I thought I was entitled to, I prepared for publication the whole matter as embodied in the address that was published at Sacramento. The time and manner of publishing that address was an outrage upon me and a part of the well concocted conspiracy for my destruction, which I am now exposing to you.

MR. BRODERICK'S FALSE PRETENCES.

Mr. Broderick had no sooner succeeded, under false professions of friendship, in inducing me to address him a letter embodying sentiments which it was known I entertained, and intended to practice if elected, than he at once attempted to get a similar declaration from Mr. Latham, who never entertained such sentiments, and never intended to practice them if elected. If a parallel case of prostitution of high official position, of perfidious profession of friendship, and premeditated design to deceive either one party or the other, and perhaps both, can be found in our history, I am not aware of it. That he intended to use the position he held to bargain for the Federal patronage, and use it in paying his electioneering debts, is here exposed to the light of day—for my letter speaks for itself, and his proposition to Latham followed in quick succesion. That he should thus have laid himself liable to exposure and disgrace, can be accounted for only in one way—he was intoxicated with his unexpected success.

With a decided majority against him in caucus, he had by deception successfully practiced more or less upon every aspirant for my seat, secured his own nomination as Col. Latham's successor.

Since the election, I have satisfied myself that from the beginning of the contest to its close, Mr. Broderick worked to deceive and injure me. It is proper I should state that he sought a personal interview with me before the Legislature met, to urge upon me to make the same combination with him that he had then made with Mr. Latham, as subsequent events have proved, which was to result in the nomination of each of us to the Senate. I referred the proposition to my leading friends in the Legislature after it assembled, when they sternly rejected it, preferring my defeat to my success with Mr. Broderick as a colleague. He was making propositions to both Mr. Latham and myself, at the same time, to secure his own nomination—intending, no doubt, to deceive us both.

MR. GWIN'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

In regard to the letter, a copy of which Mr. Broderick read in this city a few nights ago, I will say that it only expressed my determination as to my future course in federal appointments in this State, and I have acted up to it. I have made no recommendations, as the public archives in Washington will show. After Mr. Broderick quarreled with the Administration, I intended Mr. McKibben and Mr. Scott should recommend persons for appointment in this State. I was opposed to the system of rotation, except for cause, and resisted the removal of good officers when, in my judgment, the public service would be benefited by their retention. When Mr. McKibben quarreled with the Administration, I left these recommendations to Mr. Scott.

With no other colleague who acted with him in the support of the Administration, he was necessarily compelled to ask for my advice. In regard to the appointments that have been subsequently made, I have invariably declined joining in any recommendation, with the exception of some subordinate appointments made by the heads of Departments.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. Mr. Broderick invoked them on me when he read the letter, but omitted to say, that it was returned more than two years ago, when nothing but mortal fear of death or dishonor would have induced him to give it up. I intended to publish it to the world and meet the consequences; he, to prevent its publication, destroyed the original, and kept a copy for future use. The use he intended to make of the letter, subsequent events have developed.

He immediately tried to get one from Latham, and then, by their publication, defeat us both. He intended to defeat my nomination at all hazards, and exerted himself to prevent a nomination on Monday night. Judge McCorkle said, in the presence of Gen. Denver, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Clark, evidently alluding to this letter, that if I had not been nominated that night, it would have been published next morning to scatter my friends and thus prevent my own nomination, but Senator Dosh broke the line, and thus defeated this well concocted scheme to defeat me. Broderick says he felt "as proud as Lucifer," at his election. Like Lucifer, he rose, and like Lucifer he has fallen to rise no more. Lucifer is the Father of Lies, and David C. Broderick may well liken himself unto him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. M. GWIN.

PERSONAL.

The *Moniteur des Arts* says: "A romantic marriage has just taken place. At the Theatre du Palais Royal about a year ago was a young actress only 17 years of age, and remarkably handsome; but in spite of her youth and beauty, her success was not great. A wealthy Moldavian who had shortly before lost his wife, and who had come to Paris to dissipate his sorrow, saw her and was exceedingly struck to find that she exactly resembled the departed. He returned several times to the theatre, and became fascinated with her. At length he sought out her parents, requested permission to become a suitor for her hand, and was accepted; and a few days back, by lawful marriage, he gave her his name and fortune, the latter consisting of 60,000 francs a year. The Moldavian is named Sterlan—the young lady is daughter of M. Panier, responsible editor of the *Charivari*."

The Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, writes to the editor of the *Free South* that he is at the State Capital, "whither (he says) I came chiefly to visit, cheer and look after the condition of that colored woman, whom I emancipated some years since, and who was last March sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for the term of three years, for the alleged crime of attempting to entice away from slavery a part of her own children."

The Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, has been granted leave of absence from his Church for three months, to enable him to accompany the son of Hon. Edward Everett to England, where he proposes to enter Cambridge University. Mr. Everett will meet the expense of supplying the pulpit, and it is understood that the most distinguished men of the denomination, including the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, the Rev. T. Starr King, and others, will preach during the pastor's absence.

On the 7th inst. the Collector of Philadelphia presented to the officers and crew of the Liverpool packet *Tuscarora* the testimonials forwarded by the British Government in acknowledgment of the services rendered the crew of the British bark *Norfolk*, in November, 1858. Capt. Dunlevy received a handsome telescope, the first and third mates a gold medal each, and three seamen a silver medal each. A letter from Lord Napier accompanied the testimonials.

A London paper says an interesting performance of "The Messiah," in Dublin, where Handel's sacred oratorio was produced, will take place late in October, when the soprano part will be sung by Madame Goldschmidt, and other parts by Mrs. and Mr. Lockey and Signor Belletti—the performances in aid of the Dublin charities.

The Calcutta journals say that the Rev. Father Johosaphat, who is at Hazarebagh, has been active in fomenting the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to wait on an elderly lady and sew; would be willing to do a little chamber work, and take care of a child five or six years old; can cut and make all kinds of clothes, and take charge and make herself useful in any part of housekeeping. Is strictly trustworthy, and has references from the highest families in the City. Apply to or address R. S., No. 623 Hudson-st., corner of Jane-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist with washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference will be given. Call at No. 363 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Inquire for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family, or cook; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen; washes and irons the very best; will study to be obedient to her employer's wishes, and make her situation permanent. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; can cook all kinds of meats and poultry, and understands her business thoroughly; is willing to do the plain washing if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 369 6th-av., second floor, between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting; understands her business very well, as best references can show; would do general housework; no objections to City or country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH WAITress and dining-room servant, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, who fully understands her business, and has lived in one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is also a most excellent up stairs servant, and in every respect a most desirable domestic. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ENGLISH PROTESTNT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiteress; can do up fine clothes nicely, and do plain sewing; also, a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework. They are highly recommended for honesty and competency; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8. Also, a laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; irons shirts magnificently. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and washer; understands meats in all its perfection, and pastries, jellies, sweetmeats and all kinds of dessert. Best references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to sew, or to do light chamber work and sew; has good reference; also, a cook; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good baker. Both can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Two years' City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's dresses; has a knowledge of hair dressing; can operate on sewing machine; City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and laundress; is competent to fulfill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory City reference. Apply at 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by two Protestant girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to go to California. She is an excellent nurse, a good plain sewer, and is willing and obliging; can be seen at her present employer's, 163 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 167 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as nurse; can sew neatly. No objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. The best of City reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day or week; reference given. Apply at No. 12 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS WILL please notice that at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Offices, Nos. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., and 348 6th-av., above 21st-st., a number of respectable Protestants and others, experienced and with good City reference, want situations. Observe, this is the only exclusive Female Office in the City, and never advertises to a private number. Families supplied one year for $2. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of excellent and carefully selected servants, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, housework-ers, nurses, &c., of all nations, now waiting for situations at that old-established and well-known office, No. 34 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Many of these girls are very highly recommended, and have served three and five years in places.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business well, as very good references can show; no objections to country; also, a situation by a young man as gardener; understands all kinds of flowers, fruit, and gardening generally; is willing to act as coachman, and milk cows, and make himself generally useful on a place about a farm. Good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first-class abilities; would take charge of a gentleman's country seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold, has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been nine years in this country. Address G. R., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows; can work inside or outside a gentleman's place; the woman as chambermaid, plain cook, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; no objection to City or country; terms moderate. Address S. M., for three days, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous, will address L. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business perfectly; has the very best of reference from his last place; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; distance or location no object. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; is a competent man; is well acquainted with grape-growing. Can give the best of references. Address A. G., or apply at SMITH'S Seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSED OF ENergy and good business talents, and who is not afraid to work, desires employment in any capacity in which he could make himself useful. Address G. L. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation, by a single man, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., at Seedstore, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address COACHMAN, for three days, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; one who has lived with a family for 10 years, and can give the best of references. Address B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and driver; can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity; willing to be useful to his employer; has no objection to city or country. Address W. K., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open by the 1st of January next for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry-goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-office.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD male and female German, French, English, Scotch and Irish servants, can always find them at moderate terms by applying at the Original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—The money returned if not suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly or elsewhere, by a young man, 19 years of age; he wishes to attend school during the day, and would make himself generally useful in the early and late part of the day, in taking care of horses, waiting, or doing any kind of work desired, and receive as compensation for his services, board and lodging. Address MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST OR otherwise by a young man who is a good penman, and anxiously desires employment. Address PENMAN, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN FIRST-CLASS situations, now open, a number of well-recommended servants, in all capacities, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, girls for general housework, &c., &c., &c. Good girls can be immediately suited. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A GOOD, HONEST, faithful boy, who writes a good plain hand, and who resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of the applicant, C. D. F., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with wages expected.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands doing up fine clothes. Also a French or German seamstress and dressmaker; must both bring good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

CANVASSER WANTED—TO COLLECT ADvertisements for a first-class weekly paper, having a circulation of over 20,000. Liberal inducements will be offered to a competent man of good address. Apply at No. 143 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTestant girl to make the furnace fire, to assist in the work, go on errands, and do plain sewing. One about 16 years old. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook; one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 232 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. City references required. Apply at No. 234 West 15th-st., this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN GENEral housework an active, obliging woman, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 104 Lexington-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, as assistant salesman in a hat store. Address, stating salary, H., Box No. 108, Savannah, Ga.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRY store; one who is a first-rate salesman and can give good reference may address Box No. 1,210 Lower Post-Office; one who speaks French and Spanish preferred.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A BOYS' CLOTHING Warehouse. One who thoroughly understands cutting patterns and getting up boys' and childrens' clothing, may apply immediately at No. 90 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 98 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. WOOD'S Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully, HENRY JEFFKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Is Fire and Water-Proof. Is adapted to all kinds of roof, whether steep or flat. Can be applied to old shingle roofs without removing the shingles. Is not injured by changes of any climate. Sent to any part of the country with full printed directions for application. Gutta Percha Cement for sale by the barrel. Specimens and the best of references can be seen, and any desired information obtained, on application by letter or in person, at our principal office, No. 510 Broadway, N.Y., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 882 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood-Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires, and Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.

J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st.

SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CURTIS & RICHARDS, as box manufacturers and lumber dealers, at No. 98 Norfolk-st. and No. 75 New-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on 1st inst. R. E. CURTIS is alone authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

R. E. CURTIS will continue the business as formerly at No. 98 Norfolk-st., and CHARLES E. RICHARDS at No. 75 New-st.

R. E. CURTIS,
C. E. RICHARDS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENSON & WILSON has expired by its own limitation. The business hereafter will be continued by the subscriber at No. 310 Canal-st. JOHN J. BENSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED (FORMERLY OF the firm of Beale & Adams) has THIS DAY taken the store No. 39 Pine-st., where he will continue the Commission business for the purchase and sale of Wool. NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859. GEO. W. BEALE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of L. BROWN & CAMPBELL, is dissolved.
Sept. 6, 1859. T. PEARSALL CAMPBELL.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $60 per week will be given. Address Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

BOARDING, AND A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desirous of a home, and reliable in every point of view, can have a large front room and bed-room, with every convenience, in a first-class house—location unexceptionable—with a private family (near cars and stages) in a quiet and retired street, on west side, and near Hudson-st., and is, in fact, a location and situation seldom offered. Terms, from $22 to $25 per week. Address, E., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, with real name.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished. House first-class; family small; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, back, to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 76 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 192 Washington-st., in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, and with the comforts of a home, fine rooms and an agreeable family. Substantial breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—THE ENtire second floor, and a parlor and bedroom on the third floor, of No. 52 East 16th-st., to let, with board. The rooms are of fine size, with ample closets, and all modern conveniences.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, WITH or without board, the second story of a first-class house, consisting of four rooms, with five large closets and all the modern improvements, situated between Bleecker and 4th sts, one block from Broadway; unexceptionable references given and required. Address MADISON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, in New-York or Brooklyn, a furnished room, with meals only on Sunday. Would be permanent if suited. A sociable family, who will be willing that I should enjoy their society in the evenings, will only answer this. Address, for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. SEYMOUR, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT AND CONvenient location for the Fall months, at Weehawken, New-Jersey. A few first-class boarders can be accommodated by a genteel family, at Stone Villa, near 42d-st. Ferry. Apply at Villa, or address No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, would like to rent a handsome suite of furnished rooms, with board, to a party willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Location near Broadway; cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tadman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD in a good location near 3d-av. Railroad, and not above 32d-st. Must have an early breakfast and dinner at 6½ P. M. Address S. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for four days.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av.—Three front rooms to let with board, where, to a desirable location and ample table, is sought to be added all that gives a residence the feeling of home. Dinner at six. Reference asked and given.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO TWO OR THREE gentlemen, the second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A PARTY of gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. References given and required.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 361 Pacific-st., near Bond-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be found M. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st,

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, near the depot. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:10, 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
J. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block. Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

OAMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., and 11 Beekman-st.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT RETAIL!

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
UNSURPASSED IN THIS CITY,
REPLETE WITH
THE MOST NOVEL AND SELECT PRODUCTIONS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE,
SELECTED AND IMPORTED
ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL TRADE!
COMPRISING
A MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS,
AND
EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS
USUALLY KEPT
IN A
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.

ALSO,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES
BY
EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER,
CHEAP GOODS,
FROM
AUCTION SALES.
☞ PLEASE EXAMINE
AND
☞ COMPARE OUR PRICES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
FALL STYLE IN EMBRODERIES AND LACES.
French Needlework sets and Collars.
Lace sets, in Point D'Alençon and Point Applique, &c.
Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square.
Embroidered, Plain, and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
A full assortment, and very low.
Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice, just opened.
Ladies Traveling and Breakfast sets.
Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon Thread Lace, by the yard.
Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c.
This stock will be found complete.
Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

LORD & TAYLOR
Would invite special attention to their large Stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Selected expressly for City Retail Trade, including the
LATEST FALL STYLES!
French Woolen Plaids, Paris Poplins, Printed Cashmeres, Merinoes, Paris de Laines, Crossovers, Foulards, Printed Merinoes, Flounced Robes, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS, FALL STYLES,
Rich Brocades, Plaids, Chene, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Including a large variety of
NEW STYLES PLAIDS, FIGURED, &c.,
At 75 cents to $1 PER YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
Linen goods in HUCKABACK DAMASK,
And BATH TOWELS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES and TABLE CLOTHS.
SHEETING OF ALL WIDTHS.
Also assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
for the Fall season.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 12,
450 pieces RICH SILKS,
at $1 per yard,
Purchased at the late large AUCTION SALES greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW SENSATION!
THE LADIES GREATLY EXCITED,
By the announcement of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
To their
FALL AND WINTER EXHIBITION
of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Since the enlargement and internal and external decoration of their establishment, which now ranks as one of the first
DRESS GOODS BAZAARS
of this City,
they have on exhibition and are prepared to offer to their patrons one of the largest, richest and most extensive assortments of
ENTIRELY NEW
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
ever offered by any
RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY,
conspicuous among which may be found, at
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES,
the following rare
DRESS SILKS,
of the latest
FALL IMPORTATION,
(Per steamer *Ariel*:)
SUPER BLACK GROS D'EPSOM,
SUPER BLACK GROS DE RHINE,
SUPER COLORED GROS DE PARIS,
EXTRA RICH DAMAS PEKIN A POIL,
EXTRA RICH BAYADERE RAYE ENLUMINE,
RICH PEKIN RAYE BARRE POILT DE SOIE,
RICH BAYADERE AND CANNELE,
RICH TAFFETA RAYE EUGENIE, &c., &c.
RICH ROBES DE SOIE;
150 RICH TWO-FLOUNCED, (low prices.)
EXTRA RICH CHINE ROBES, (A deux Jupe.)
EXTRA RICH TAFFETA GROS CHINE BAYADERE, A DEUX VOLANTS,
EXTRA RICH BROCHE GROS D'EPSOM, (4 Volants.)
BLACK AND COLORED DROGUET LANCE.
Also, a splendid assortment of
EXTRA BLACK GROUND
BROCHE CHINE AND LANCE, (2 flounce.)
EXTRA BLACK AND COL'D GRADUATED ROBES, (2 flounce.)
Also,
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, CHESTERFIELDS, BASQUES, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
301 No. 301 Grand-st. 301

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED
IN DRY GOODS,
in consequence of removal
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, SEPT. 12, 13, 14,
at No. 289 Grand-st.
The greatest reduction in
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOTH SACKS & MANTILLAS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
and a rich assortment of
FALL DRESS GOODS,
as I am obliged to vacate the premises on the 15th.
M. C. DEBVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 12,
Several cases of New Goods, of the latest Paris styles.
SILKS, POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
REAL LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
AT $2 PER PAIR.
Heavy, and in perfect order.
Sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

BRUSSELS AND CHANTILLY CARPETS.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer during this week Black Chantilly Points, from $65 to $150 each. Mantillas, Flounces, and Trimming Laces, in every width. Point-A'Quille Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Barbes, in the latest shapes and designs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a large and full assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, selected in the Paris and London markets with an especial care to their retail trade. Canal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

☞ All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Belle of Madrid—Helene, or the Shipwreck—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Champion of Freedom—Green Monster—Paddy Carey.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Boy Martyrs of New-York—Golden Axe—Silver Knife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—No.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Havre on the 31st ult., and Cowes on the morning of the 1st inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday morning, and will be due at this port on Wednesday. She was boarded off the Cape by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a short telegraphic abstract of her news, which is four days later than the *Europa's*, will be found in this morning's Times. There is no political intelligence of interest. Nothing was known relative to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference. The American ship *Ben Bolt* is reported lost, on her voyage from Havana to Falmouth. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at the close of business on the 30th ult., and the tendency of prices was upward. The Breadstuffs market was very dull. Provisions still had a declining tendency. Consols were unchanged, closing at 95½@95⅝.

Minister McLane arrived in Washington yesterday, and embraced the earliest opportunity to inform Secretary Cass of his failure to negotiate a treaty with the Juarez Government under the instructions forwarded to him by the Administration. The clause objected to by the Mexican Government is that which provides for the landing of United States naval or military forces on the Isthmus for the protection of the Transit. Mr. McLane is of the opinion that this point will never be conceded by Mexico. She suggests, however, the appointment of a joint Commission to remain permanently on the Isthmus, whose duty it shall be to look out for the interests of their respective Governments, with the right on the part of the Commissioners of the United States to call on their Government for help in case the Mexican Government fails to fulfill its obligations.

By the arrival at this port of the *James W. Page*, from Monrovia on the 29th July, we have information of the arrival of the bark *Mendi*, in Liberia, with her batch of emigrants. The newcomers had encountered a cordial welcome; were abundantly satisfied with the country, and busily occupied in selecting locations for permanent settlement.

Latest advices from Utah Territory inform us that the election for Delegate to Congress had resulted in the choice of W. H Hooper Morgan. A party of forty-two United States dragoons had surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians, concerned in the late massacre of California emigrants, and had killed twenty of their number. Another action was anticipated.

Mr. Stephen D. Dillaye, of this City, has been held to bail in Pittsburgh, in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge of having uttered forged paper in order to obtain stock in the Monongahela Valley Bank.

A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, breaking out in the house of Merrill & Silsbee, and spreading to Maine and Warren streets. The loss is estimated at $30,000, about one-half of which is insured.

The merchants of Savannah have held a meeting to remonstrate against the discontinuance of the mail steamship line between Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Havana.

Leslie *alias* Johnson, the swindler, arrested at Washington for defrauding the Philadelphia schoolteachers in this City, has undergone a preliminary examination in Philadelphia, and is now in jail in that city awaiting trial.

The captain of the schooner *Elizabeth B.*, at Barnstable, Mass., has turned State's evidence in the case of the kidnapping of the slave Columbus.

An interesting correspondence on the question of Sunday travel on City railroads has passed between the Chairman of the Philadelphia Sunday Committee, Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, and Mayors Tiemann of this City, Powell of Brooklyn and Lincoln of Boston. Mayor Tiemann takes strong ground in favor of Sunday travel on the City Railroads; states that the custom is generally prevalent in New-York, and that it is unattended by riot or disorder. Mayor Powell writes from Brooklyn in a similar strain. Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, states that but three lines of horse railroads in that city are run on Sunday, and that the general sentiment is adverse to the system of Sunday travel; but admits that no riotous proceedings have occurred.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the victims at the conflagration of Harmonia Hall, in Hoboken, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The deposition of Mary Baese, the surviving daughter of deceased, who escaped by jumping from a front window, was taken, and several other witnesses were examined as to the attempts made to rescue the persons from the burning building. The intense heat and smoke made it impossible to enter the part of the house where Mr. Baese and his daughters slept. The verdict of the jury, in substance, was, that deceased were suffocated, and that the origin of the fire was unknown. The funeral took place yesterday morning. A large concourse attended and joined the procession to the place of sepulture.

Though the City must have increased in population during the past week many thousands, by the return of families from their Summer jauntings and country residences, as well as by the great influx of strangers from the South and West, yet the Report of the City Inspector exhibits a decrease of mortality of 101 as compared with the deaths of the preceding week, and of 112 as compared with the corresponding week of the last year. The whole number of deaths last week, according to the City Inspector's Report, was 476, of which 219 were of ten years of age and under. The nativity table shows that 394 were born in the United States, 99 in Ireland, 28 in Germany, and 12 in England.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, the testimony in the long-litigated *habeas corpus* case, instituted by Hugh McParlen, was concluded, and the case submitted to the Court for decision. It is expected that the decision will be announced on Tuesday morning.

A colored man named John Jackson attempted to murder his father-in-law named Phillips, in the rear of No. 74 Hammersley-street, last evening. He stabbed him in several places, but it is thought that he may recover.

Patrick Gallagher was suffocated, on Saturday night, in the house of Mr. Dahl, in East Twenty-seventh-street, while it was on fire.

An astounding robbery was committed in Brooklyn on Friday night last, which will not be likely to impart a very high opinion of the watchfulness of the Police of that city. The Post-office, situated in one of the most exposed parts of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of the City Hall, and not far from the head-quarters of the Police, was entered by thieves, who must have spent nearly the whole night in breaking open letters and pocketing their contents. Nearly five hundred letters were opened, and about $3,000 purloined, as was ascertained from the rifled envelopes strewed upon the floor. More may have been taken, but only that amount had been ascertained. The office was entered some time between closing it at 8 o'clock in the evening and opening it in the morning. No clue has yet been discovered to the robbers. The ordinary care which shop-keepers exercise to prevent their premises from being broken into appears to have been lacking in the Brooklyn Post-office. No person slept on the premises, and the door was not even bolted.

The investigation of the charge preferred by Capt. Hoyt against ten of the crew of the ship *Mayflower* for riot and assault and battery, was continued before Justice Cornwell, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, when the testimony for the prosecution was closed. The investigation will be continued this morning.

On Saturday, sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton, at essentially unaltered prices. Flour was less active. Wheat was in moderate demand, as were likewise Corn, Oats and Barley. Rio Coffee was freely dealt in. Pork and Lard were in request. Sugars were more inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

The Presidential Question.

Mr. Douglas is a bold politician,—and he is playing a bold and a hazardous *rôle*. He has entered seriously and deliberately upon the task of compelling the Southern Democrats to nominate him for the Presidency. His speeches in Ohio are the opening blows in this crusade. What he seeks to accomplish by them is to concentrate the Democratic sentiment of the Northern States,—and then bring that sentiment to bear upon the National Democrats of the South. He takes his stand upon the principle of Popular Sovereignty, in the broadest and most literal acceptation of the term:—and he intends to secure the open, explicit and uncompromising adhesion of the Northern Democracy to the same position. In other words he means to go to Charleston as the unmistakable representative of the Democratic Party of the North,—and in that capacity to claim his own nomination at the hands of the South, as absolutely essential to the success of the party and the protection of Southern rights.

Whatever may be thought of its wisdom, nobody can deny the boldness or the manliness of this course of action. It stands in most creditable contrast with the policy hitherto deemed absolutely essential to the success of a Presidential candidate. It is difficult to recall the time when any aspirant for that office profited by frankness, or gained his point without concealing his opinions. Mr. Polk secured his nomination by being less frank than his competitors, and his election by being more double-faced than his opponent. Gen. Taylor sought the nomination by professing not to want it; and Mr. Clay was defeated because he allowed everybody to see that his heart was set upon his own success. Gen. Pierce was nominated by the Democrats, in 1852, because he was unknown as a politician, and Mr. Webster was set aside by the Whigs because he had not the same good fortune. Mr. Buchanan became the Democratic candidate in 1856 mainly because his long absence from the country had concealed the intrinsic baseness of his personal character from the knowledge of his friends, and his political corruption from the knowledge of the public;—and Col. Fremont became the nominee of the Republicans because, as a politician, he was equally unknown to all parties and to every section of the country. We are not in the least surprised, therefore, to find Mr. Douglas assailed on every side as the embodiment of rashness. The Buchanan organs very naturally regard his frankness and honesty in the avowal of his opinons as equivalent to suicide,—and they are already holding their inquest upon his body. The Administration cannot understand how a politician can be honest, and live. It is a phenomenon quite out of the ordinary experience of political parties. Nor is it, indeed, quite certain, as things go, what will be the result of it. The South has a natural repugnance to dictation, and she may prefer being beaten to being bullied. If her politicians take counsel of their resentments, they will not take Douglas as their candidate;—if they look to their interests, instead of their passions, they may come to a different conclusion.

Upon one point we have no doubt whatever:—Mr. Douglas will represent at Charleston the settled sentiment of the Northern Democracy. He will claim, with perfect justice, that not a single Northern State can be carried by the Democrats upon any platform which shall be *more* Pro-Slavery than his. There is not a single free State in the Union which will vote for Congressional intervention in favor of Slavery in the Territories, or for the abrogation of the Federal laws against the African Slave-trade. Any politician, with his eyes half open, can see that the Democrats of the North have yielded all the ground on this subject which they intend to yield. They have conceded, one after another, all the demands of the South upon them:—and, as the canvas of 1856 convinced them, their excessive liberality has brought them to the very verge of political bankruptcy. Another step in that direction ruins them forever. If they nominate Wise, Hunter, Stephens, or any such man, upon the Southern platform, Mr. Seward, or any other man the Republicans may nominate, will carry every Northern State. There are some of the Southern politicians who seek that result, as the most direct route to their coveted haven—Disunion. There are others who do not believe it possible, and who do not feel bound, therefore, to take any steps to avoid it. But there is a very large number of sagacious, patriotic and influential public men in the Southern States who do apprehend such an issue, and who are open advocates of the nomination of Mr. Douglas as the surest means of averting it, and it is not at all unlikely that their numbers will steadily increase.

The Republicans, very naturally and very wisely, seem inclined to await the result of this movement in the Democratic party before taking any action themselves. If the South does not yield to the pressure brought to bear upon them, and refuses to nominate Mr. Douglas, the Republicans will feel strong enough to enter the field with any candidate whom they may prefer. In that case Mr. Seward will unquestionably be their nominee—for in point of ability, public service, party claims and political position, no other member of the party can enter into competition with him. He stands clearly and unmistakably at the head of the Republican Party, and will be entitled to their nomination under any circumstances which shall give personal ability and public service a fair claim to consideration. It is by no means certain, moreover, that the Republicans could nominate any candidate who would poll more votes under any circumstances than Mr. Seward. It is quite true that his political career has laid the basis for a much more vigorous opposition than could be arrayed against a less prominent candidate; but on the other hand, he would elicit a warmer and more effective support.

The Presidential battle is really to be fought in advance of the nomination,—and the decisive campaign is to be in the ranks of the Democratic Party. If that party makes a sectional nomination we shall have a sectional canvass, a sectional triumph, and a sectional Administration:—and the North will be the victor. If Mr. Douglas is nominated, by the act or even the cordial acquiescence of the South, he will be presented to the country as a national candidate, and will have very fair claims to that distinction. So far as his political career as concerned, he has offended both North and South alternately, and is not likely to be claimed as the exclusive friend of either:—and his position in favor of popular sovereignty is certainly a very fair compromise between the Northern claim that Congress must intervene to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and the Southern claim that it must intervene for its protection.

The French Exiles and the Emperor.

The English correspondents in France inform us that the French Liberals are extremely disappointed at the attitude assumed by several of the exiled Republican leaders in relation to the recent amnesty proclaimed by the Emperor. They do not precisely see what good can be expected to accrue to the cause of Republicanism in France from the refusal of men like Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo to return to their native country, there to utter their minds, disseminate their political convictions, and exert the whole weight of a present personal influence in favor of those doctrines for which they have been suffering the slave martyrdom of exile through so many years. If the Imperial Amnesty were anything less than an amnesty; if it were a mere act of pardon offered by a sovereign whom the Republicans regard as an usurping tyrant; to political convicts, whom the Republicans regard as heroes; there could be no question as to the dignity and imperious propriety of their course in refusing to accept what they might honestly treat as an insult added unto injury.

But the decree of August 16, 1859, is not a decree of pity or forgiveness. It is a declaration of "amnesty," the effect of which, as interpreted by the highest authorities on the law of France, is to wipe away the whole record of the past so absolutely as to annihilate all questions of accusation or reply, and to place the power which convicted, and the objects of that conviction, in precisely the relations which they would have occupied had no accusation ever been made, no trial held and sentence passed.

A pardon always implies a previous condemnation; an amnesty may be granted before, during, or after the trial of those to whom it applies, and, in every instance, effaces completely the whole judicial proceeding. Under the operation, therefore, of an amnesty, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, and their comrades in the British islands, Belgium, America, may return to France as they left it, with the fall of that republic which they found themselves incompetent to maintain when it was intrusted to their keeping. They are not called upon to recognize the authority which 7,000,000 of their countrymen conferred upon the Third Napoleon. They are as free to bring back with them their faith in the poetry of the guillotine or in the hierarchy of labor, as the *emigrés* of the first Republic were to fetch back their red-heeled shoes and their pedigrees, when the First Consul Bonaparte opened the doors of France to those nobles who had endeavored to save the throne of the Bourbons by taking to their heels at the first sound of the revolutionary tocsin. This the Republicans of France know perfectly well; and knowing this, it is but natural that they should be disturbed and distressed by the attitude of their leaders, and especially of Louis Blanc. Victor Hugo is a man from whom any extravagance of personal vanity and ostentatious self-assurance was to be expected. The declamatory Jacobinism with which the ex-royalist, ex-peer and ex-poet alternately stunned and delighted the National Assembly of France from the tribune in the time of the Republic, if it did but little towards saving the French people from the enormous suffering inflicted on them by the mad theorists who controlled the State, or towards enthroning in France that "liberty" whose return Victor Hugo now proposes to await before accomplishing his aim, had at least this good effect, that it convinced even the Democracy of Paris that Victor Hugo was a trumpet and not a man; a voice, sweet and strong indeed, but "full of sound and fury signifying nothing." Louis Blanc, however, is a personage of a very different stamp. If he has all the Corsican intensity and implacability of temper, he has also all the Italian sagacity, clearness of critical insight and practical vigor of intellect. He is more of a debater than of an orator, and is more capable of writing history than of making it,—at least, not an empty haranguer nor a vain-glorious egotist. Louis Blanc is a man of too honest a nature to be suspected of mere personal spite in his hostility to the Empire, and too shrewd a man for us to suppose him ignorant of the political impotence in his own country to which he dooms himself by declining to return when the way of return is opened to him, as he himself confesses, honorably and freely.

That Louis Blanc, therefore, should think it necessary to excuse himself from any further political or personal interference with French affairs may well strike the men of his own way of thinking with dismay. For if Louis Blanc means to affirm that he is the only real French Republican in the world, and that therefore he cannot think of going back into the midst of a nation of imperialists, he utters a sentence not very encouraging to those who have fixed their faith so long in his energy and his sincerity. Or if he means to admit that there is no more reason to look for the organization of labor now in France, than there was when his convictions at the Luxembourg drove his Republican colleagues to the verge of frenzy; and no more confidence to be reposed in the people than he thought was fit to be given to them, when on the 15th of May, 1848, he shuddered at the notion of a procession of Parisian workmen clamoring for the very doctrines of which he himself was the conspicuous apostle, he publishes to all mankind the hopeless inferiority of the ideas which he and those who sympathize with him epresent, to the popular convictions and feelngs embodied in the rule of the Democratic Emperor of the French. In either case, the ablest, most single-minded, and honorable leader of the Revolution of February has availed himself of the Amnesty of August, 1859, to stultify the whole Republican opposition to the Imperial sway, and to inflict a serious discouragement upon a party never formidable in France by numbers, and powerful only by force of the enthusiasm which nothing could more effectually chill than just such acts as these of its exiled chieftains. Nor will the student of the political history of France fail to recognize in the letters of Louis Blanc, another and a very striking instance of that fanatical devotion to theory, and passionate partizanship, which have done more than any and all other causes to retard the development of a healthy political organization in France. Men who obstinately insist that their country shall be governed only according to their own ideas; that their fellow-citizens shall be made free and happy only according to their own notions of freedom and happiness; and that it is better to stand altogether aloof of the political actions of their times and plead for their own creed through the negative power of individual protests, than to coöperate with those who hold another faith, or work under a rule which their doctrines condemn; these men have been the sorest trial and difficulty of France in the past. It is not the least among the services which the Emperor Napoleon has rendered France that he has now given these men the fairest opportunity they have ever enjoyed in putting themselves into their true light before their fellow-countrymen and the world.

Strikes in England and America.

Sam Slick, it is painful to see, is quite unable to separate his facts from the herd of thick-coming fancies which have rendered his name famous. His recent English experiences have furnished various apt illustrations of this peculiarity; and, indeed, he seems to regard himself as an accepted authority on cis-Atlantic manners, with a vocation to bear his testimony touching them in season and out of season. In company with Mr. Lyndsay, the member for Tynemouth, he has just had occasion to address the workingmen of that ancient borough, and to employ, in the course of his remarks, the following allusion:

"There is one consolation to be drawn from those strikes that I have never yet heard anybody allude to, and it is—there is no country in the world that could afford to have strikes but England. They are very expensive things, and they only belong to a rich country, and I defy any man to point out any country in the world where mechanics can go on a strike for three months together as they do here. *If the mechanics in the States were to strike they would be starved out by Saturday night.*"

While the popular representative of Acadian literature thus bore witness to the poverty and subjection of American mechanics, strikes rivaling in magnitude and persistency the great London movement, were proceeding in several of the States. A whole guild of workingmen were in revolt at Albany, in New-York; the employes of a Michigan railroad had not only struck, but had put a stop to the transit of passengers and freight over a great and busy route. And in Western Pennsylvania, the laborers in the coal mines of the Monongahela valley, counting an army of many thousands, had thrown up work, on a trifling question of long standing between them and their employers. These and similar movements have not only manifested the spirit and ability of labor in America to maintain itself in any issue with capital, of which public opinion can be brought to recognize the fairness, and to persist in the conflict until the reluctant master is obliged to accept the terms they may dictate. If the contest is less protracted it is not because the laborer is a pauper, but because labor is scarce, and if parted with not easily replaced, and that the master is thus more promptly brought to yield. It is the wealth of the American mechanic, in that he can always command employment, and the fact that employers cannot always command mechanics, that cuts short this class of demonstrations in America. In new and rapidly-advancing countries such is always the advantageous position of labor. In old ones, where capital is ample and the labor-market glutted, the fight is apt to be long, and, in the absence of legislative helps, very likely to end in the triumph of the capitalist.

Still it was important to instil into malcontent British mechanics the idea that emigration cannot relieve them; and the statement of Judge Haliburton, if not true, may at least be effective.

A Registry Law in Michigan.—New-York is not the only State in which a Registry takes effect, for the first time this Fall. The Legislature of Michigan passed a Registry Law last Winter, which unlike ours is one not only nominally but also in fact, inasmuch as it provides that no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been previously placed upon the registration list, as that of an approved elector. The Board of Registration meets on the first Monday of October, and continues in session five days. Persons desiring to be registered may present themselves at any time during the sessions of the Board, and after the first two days, that body will, itself, register such as may not have appeared but who are known to be voters. When any man's name is once on the list, it remains there, until he ceases to be a resident, without further trouble or attention on his part.

An important effect of the law is that the whole business of challenging is transferred from the polls to the sessions of the Board, where the necessary inquiries are to be made, and candidates for registration examined on oath, whenever it may be deemed requisite, touching their residence or other qualifications. Such inquiry is not only within the power of the Board, but is made by the act an imperative duty. At the polls, the list is the ultimate evidence of a right to vote. All whose names are recorded, and none others, will be allowed to cast their ballots at any election.

The Michigan law differs from that enacted last Winter by the New-York Legislature, chiefly in respect to that essential feature. In that State the names must all have been registered before the day of election. Here, on the contrary, any man who chooses may refrain from previous registration, provided he can furnish an excuse at the polls, and procure another voter to certify his claims.

The Rensselaer County Grand Jury.—The grand inquest of the County of Rensselaer, recently in session at the City of Troy, refused to find an indictment for manslaughter against White, the President and Superintendent of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad. It will be recollected that upon the said road, under his direct charge, a rotten bridge fell a few weeks ago, destroying a dozen lives, more or less. Knowledge of its utterly insecure condition was fully brought home to White by the evidence. It was shown that he had been repeatedly warned of impending disaster by his subordinates, who were familiar with the condition of that deadly structure. And it was further proven that he himself had learned by personal inspection that the bridge was simply a fatal trap, liable to crush its victims any day, and certain to fall at no distant period. Knowing all this he coolly allowed the cars to pass daily over it without any attempt to render it safe. At length the fatal moment arrived. A train loaded with human beings broke the fragile fabric down, and a hideous fatality ensued.

Yet the Grand Jury refused to find a bill. True, there were ten men who nobly did their duty; but there were also eight recusants who were able to defeat the ends of justice, twelve affirmative votes being necessary to the finding of an indictment, and the railroad interest, whose outside effects are said to have been conspicuous during the proceeding, had two to spare. A grosser outrage than the casualty in question has not disgraced the railroad history of this country, and the Courts have seldom witnessed such an unjustifiable exemption from punishment, as that for which Mr. White is indebted to the eight jurors who think it no crime to kill passengers by means of a rotten bridge.

Breaking up Rapidly.—Poor old Bennett is certainly going to the dogs as fast as possible. We never knew a wreck on a lee shore break up more rapidly than his crazy old *Herald*. The last Summer has been specially hard on him. Even the mild breezes which have been blowing from the Mincio for the last three months give him cold chills, and the mere mention of the famous quadrilateral makes his teeth chatter as if he had the ague. The least bit of enterprise on the part of his neighbors keeps him awake for a week, and the trifling incident of the Times reporting Douglas' Columbus speech by telegraph seems to have made an idiot of him. He cannot understand it at all. The idea of spending "in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars" for a piece of news passes his comprehension. His first explanation, drawn from his own experience, was that the politicians concerned paid the bill:—but finding that such a plea only betrayed his own practice, he fell back upon another, and now says that "the manuscript of the speech was forwarded from Washington in advance, and was probably in type before the telegraph announced that the speech was made."

The poor old man evidently confounds Douglas with Mr. Buchanan, and doesn't know the difference between a speech and a President's Message. Somebody who has his confidence ought to tell him that Columbus is in Ohio, not in Washington—that Douglas is not *yet* President, and that old Buck has *copyrighted* the ingenious mode of cheating to which the *Herald* refers. It takes a man at least 70 years old to invent such things—and when two of them, like Buck and Bennett, put their old heads together for such an operation, they cannot be expected to admit young fellows, like Douglas and the Times, to have the gratuitous benefit of their joint experience and ingenuity.

Perhaps the following little bill, which we received from the Telegraph office on Saturday, may enlighten our dilapidated old neighbor a little as to the manner in which our copy of Mr. Douglas' speech was obtained:

New-York Times to Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, Dr.

	Words.	
Sept. 4, to dispatch from Washington..	78...	$3 90
Sept. 5, to dispatch from Washington..	124...	5 81
Sept. 6, to dispatch from Albany.....	21...	70
Sept. 7, to dispatch from Syracuse.....	360...	15 50
Sept. 7, Operator's extra time.....		1 00
Sept. 7, *Douglas' Speech, from Columbus, Ohio*.....	7,100...	497 00
Sept. 7, Operator's extra time.....		8 00
Sept. 7, dispatch from Washington.....		5 00
Sept. 7, dispatch from Washington.....	132...	6 06
Sept. 8, dispatch from Syracuse.....	688...	27 62
Sept. 8, dispatch from Syracuse.....	176...	7 14
Total.....		$577 73
Deduct Operator's extra time.....		8 00
		$569 73

Received payment,
J. B. OLTMAN,
For the Company.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1859.

The *Herald* will please observe that this bill covers only *four days'* telegraphing of our *special* dispatches,—exclusive of the large sums paid for the dispatches of the Associated Press. There was a time when the *Herald* did not regard such expenditures of money for early news as evidences of hallucination;—but that was long, long ago—when poor Bennett had more of the "sympathies of youth," and indulged in pathetic sonnets to Mary Anne. What a pity it is we cannot always be young!

The Great Eastern.—We learn by private advices from London that Mr. J. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, is to come out in her on her first trip to America. Great numbers of tickets have been sold, and for her *trial* trip to Cherbourg, which was to take place on the 8th, an immense number of places had been taken. If that proves entirely successful, she will come to this country with an enormous number of passengers. She comes to Portland first, in consequence of an old contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to that effect; but she will be very likely to come from Portland to New-York or rather to Port Morris, near the Harlem Bridge, for the purpose of enabling New-Yorkers to pay her a visit.

Amusements.

The most remarkable dramatic success of the season has been Mrs. Bateman's tragedy of "Geraldine," at Wallack's Theatre. It has been played every night since its first production, and it will be continued until the closing of the Theatre on Wednesday night. Matilda Heron, who personates the heroine, takes her benefit to-night.

Wood's Minstrels, having vacated their marble hall, to make room for the new bank, which is to commence operations there, have returned to their old quarters, at No. 444 Broadway, which was originally built for them. They open there to-night in all the glory of burned cork and banjo melody.

Still Later from Liberia.

ARRIVAL AT MONROVIA OF THE BARK MENDI—RECEPTION OF THE EMIGRANTS—TRADE—STATE OF THE COUNTRY—DR. DELANEY.

The arrival of the bark *James W. Page*, from Monrovia, furnishes Liberia advices to July 29.

The bark *Mendi*, which left New-York early in June, with a large number of emigrants, arrived out about the middle of July, and was received with great rejoicing.

Those who carried out freight upon her, for barter, were meeting with a remunerative exchange for all they took.

Letters received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society give the following particulars:

"A large number of the company by the *Mendi* have followed the people from the *Rebecca* to Careysburgh, and all are delighted with the "city upon a hill" and the neighboring country.

All the liberated Africans of the notorious *Echo* are doing well. They are contented and happy. Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life."

One of the passengers by the *Mendi*, who bore a letter of introduction to Dr. Delaney, the intelligent African clergyman, who was sent out by certain colored agencies to explore the country, writes:

I am in continual intercourse with Dr. Delaney, and find him a gentleman of vast intellectual resources, and an extensive friend of information. He is perfectly delighted with Liberia, its people, its government, its rich soil, its beautiful landscapes. I went up with him and Mr. Castendyk, to show them the St. Paul's River and call at some of the settlements on that noble stream. The Doctor was almost enthusiastic in his expressions of satisfaction with all he saw. The national celebration of Independence, which took place on the 26th, the *levee* at the President's mansion, military display, procession of officers of State, foreign representatives, and citizens generally, to the M. D. Church, and the oration, all gave the doctor much pleasure. He has delivered several very interesting lectures on the 'political condition and destiny of the African race,' and has given much satisfaction."

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports 472 as the number of deaths in this City, during the week ending on Saturday last, which is a decrease of 101 as compared with the mortality of the previous week; and as compared with the corresponding week of last year a decrease of 112. Of those who died 107 were men; 84 women; 189 boys and 178 girls. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 219 were of ten years of age and under, while the week before the deaths of children of the age mentioned numbered 403. The report informs us that there were 191 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 91 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 125 of disease of the lungs and throat, 25 of skin and eruptive diseases, 37 stillborn and premature births, 48 of general fevers, 6 of old age, 12 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 3 of the bones, joints, &c. Twenty-eight deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 394 were natives of the United States, 99 of Ireland, 28 of Germany, 12 of England, 4 of Scotland, 2 of Italy, 7 of British America, and the balance of different foreign countries.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Comptroller's Office Enlarged and Repaired.—The old Comptroller's office refitted and repaired, and with the addition of the apartment which was formerly the offices of the Street Commissioner, now occupying the whole of the second story of the Hall of Records, will be reopened for the transaction of business to-day. During the last five or six months, while the alterations were in progress, the Comptroller's offices have been in the basement of the City Hall; that officer and his clerks and all who have to transact business with them, will be glad that the Finance Department is no longer to be cooped up within those narrow cells. The new quarters are commodious and elegant. Ascending by a circular iron staircase from the piazza on the north side of the Hall of Records to the second story you enter in the first place a large apartment as wide as the building itself and almost as deep. Separated on either side by iron railings from the central passage-way are the desks of the various officers of the Department. On the right as you enter is the Bureau of County Affairs, next to that the Auditing Bureau, and beyond the Stock clerk's desk; on the left are the Bureau of City Revenue, the Clerk of Arrears, and at the further side of the apartment on this side are counters upon which the maps are placed and may be examined by all who desire to look at them. In the centre of the passage-way also, there will be a long table for the use of those who wish to look at the maps. Opposite the entrance at the further end of the chamber, and separated from the passage-way by an iron railing, is a smaller apartment, in which are the desks of the Comptroller, of his private Secretary, Mr. Allen, of the Deputy-Comptroller, Mr. Warren, and of the first General Clerk, Mr. Storms. On each side of this room are two apartments of moderate size. That on left is the Comptroller's private room, and is beautifully fitted up and furnished; here the meetings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of other similar Boards, of which the Comptroller is a member, will be held. That on the right is set apart for the book-keepers; here in an iron safe all the title-deeds of property, belonging to the City, and other valuable documents are kept. The whole of the second story is fire-proof, and it is separated from the first story so that a conflagration in the lower part of the building would not endanger the upper part. The original appropriation for the improvement was $10,000, but the actual expenditure has overrun that amount slightly,—by how much is not yet ascertained. The alterations were made by Supervisor Szewart. Mr. Hawes himself and his Chief Clerks drew the plans.

Important Recovery of Stolen Property—The dry goods store of Solomon & Emanuel Strauss, No. 3 Avenue D., was broken into on Thursday night, by forcing the skylight, and silks and velvets, beside other valuable dry goods, worth $5,000, were taken away by the thieves. Information of the robbery was given to the Police, and Detectives Farley and Eustace strarted in search for the properly. Their efforts weir entirely successful, as they found the whole of it on Saturday concealed in the house of a German tailor, named Adolph Beim, at No. 112 Sullivan-street. The goods were packed up in a large case, and were soon, it is said, to have been removed to the premises of Morris Haschheim, who had become their purchaser. The officers found Beim & Haschheim in the house on their arrival and forthwith arrested them. While they were still engaged in the place a third man, named Emile Hyman, arrived and inqired for Beim, when he, too, was takn into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary. He was afterwards searched, and a key, found in his pocket, fitted the case in which the goods were secreted. The prisoners were taken to Jefferson market Court, before Justice Quackenbush, who committed them for examination. Harschheim is supposed to be the man who hired a room a week or two ago in a tenement house in Cedar-st, for th purpose of breaking into the store of A. Frank & Co., which adjoins it. It will be recollected that the detectives, upon ectering the room, found some housebreakers' tools and an aperture in the hall almost large enough to admit the body of a man into the store, affording proof that the place had been hired by burglars, who had been disturbed in their operations.

Fire in East Twenty-seventh-street—One Man Suffocated.—The Fifth District alarm at 11¼ o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the discovery of fire bursting out of some sheds situated in the rear of the lime, lath and brick-yard of James L. Black & Co., No. 277 East Twenty-first-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a shed and stables on the rear of the lot No. 275, owned by Harmon Dahl, were soon on fire and destroyed. The two-story frame building on this lot occupied as a dwelling and grocery store by Mr. D., was soon wrapped in flames, and so quickly did the fire spread that Mr. Dahl and his family, who occupied the upper portion of the building, barely escaped with their lives. Three children of Mr. Dahl, who slept in his bedroom, were, along with Mrs. Dahl, rescued without injury except one, aged five years, named Eli Dahl, who was badly, and it is feared, fatally burned on one of his sides. The flames spread to some sheds connected with the coal-yard occupied by D. S. Robbins, and unfortunately a horse was suffocated. Some sheds belonging to the stone-yard of G. W. Shiff were also destroyed. After the firemen had extinguished the flames, the body of a man named Patrick Gallagher, 55 years of age, was found on theft oor near a sofa in the sitting-room of Mr. Dahl's house. The deceased was a resident of Newtown, L. I., and on Saturday he paid a visit to Mr. Dahl, who invited him to remain all night, and accordingly a bed was made up on the sofa. The body was removed to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital. Several firemen were slightly injured by some of the sheds falling on them. The following are the losses: H. Dahl, about $1,500, not insured; D. S. Robbins, about $500, not insured; J. L. Black & Co., about $4,000, insured for $2,500 each in the Hamilton and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies; G. W. Shiff, about $200, not insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Serious and Fatal Accidents.—A colored man, named Henry Hardy, employed by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., ice dealers, at No. 316 Twelfth-street, was found lying insensible in the stable of the premises, suffering from injuries received in falling from the hay loft to the floor. Upon examination his spine was found fractured and his body badly bruised, so that his recovery is not expected. He was taken to the colored home.....An unknown man, 25 years of age, was found lying insensible on a raft foot of Eleventh-street, East River, with his legs dangling in the water. He is supposed to have fallen in that position while intoxicated. Officer Church, of the Eleventh Ward, took the man to the Station-house, where a physician attended him. As all efforts to restore him to consciousness were unavailing. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.....A laborer named George McCarty, who lives in Eleventh-avenue near Forty-third-street, fell asleep on Friday night with his lighted pipe in his mouth. It dropped upon the bed-clothes, ignited them, and McCarty was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the New-York Hospital.....An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Mathew Gallagher who odied at the New-York Hospital from the effect of injuries received about two months ago, by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 141 Greenwich-street. Deceased was 58 years of age.....Also upon the body of William Brown a lad 10 years of age, who died at the same place from the effects of an injury inflicted upon his ankle on the 2d inst., from falling down a flight of steps at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street. In each case a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Suicide by Shooting.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a man named Edward Cassenbrack who kept a low dance house at Nos. 81 and 83 James-street, called the "Flag of our Union," committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain with a pistol. The evidence at the inquest showed that deceased sent to Germany for his sister a short time ago, and she came to this country and was taken by him to his place in James-street, where she remained some ten days. Another sister of deceased, named Mrs. Brown, who lives in Brooklyn and is of respectable character, h

was observed to capsize, between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. It contained three persons—a man, a woman, and a child. Providentially, the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback* was passing, and Capt. JOHNSON immediately stopped, lowered his life-boat, and succeeded in rescuing the three just as they were about sinking. They were taken ashore, and proved to be a Mr. MCCORMICK, his wife and child, who had been out to enjoy a sail on the Bay. The party were cared for by the proprietor of the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall-street.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—An old German woman, named TERESA LIMBECK, was taken sick about two weeks ago with bilious colic, and sought to obtain relief by having hot iron plates, wrapped in a towel, placed on her abdomen. The sick woman complained to her daughter during the application, that the plates were not hot enough, and upon their removal for the purpose of reheating, it was found that the poor woman's flesh had been seriously burned. In a few days gangrene resulted, and the woman gradually sank and died.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Washington* left this port on Saturday, with a good number of cabin and 230 steerage passengers, and $630,000 in specie. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* also left on Saturday for Havre, *vid* Southampton, having 131 passengers. The new screw steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. SMITH, of W. W. CROMWELL'S Line, left on her first trip to Alexandria and Washington on the same day. She carried 18 passengers.

THE TAMMANY FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DELEGATE CHOSEN.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Fifth Assembly District on Saturday night, at No. 140 Mercer-street, Fireman's Hall, RICHARD T. COMPTON was unanimously elected delegate to the Convention at Syracuse, and JOHN B. RYER as alternate.

A TEMPTING EXHIBITION.—In a single small show-case, at TIFFANY'S, in Broadway, there is a collection of diamond necklaces and ladies' jewelry valued at about seventy-nine thousand dollars. A single diamond necklace is valued at nine thousand dollars, and together makes a queenly outfit for a lady.

THE FALL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Autumn Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club is to take place on Thursday, the 22d inst. The course will be from Owl's Head, Long Island, to the Southwest Spit, and around the light ship and back.

RUN OVER ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.—A widow lady, named CATHERINE SMITH, 84 years of age, was struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday, and thrown a distance of ten feet. Her injuries were very severe. She was taken to the residence of her son, corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, near the scene of the casualty, where medical aid was rendered, after which she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—William E. Regain, night inspector, *vice* Edward Carogan, removed. Francis J. Miller, night inspector, *vice* Michael Eagan, removed. Edward Brown, night inspector, *vice* Valentine Lutz, removed. John R. Jackson, messenger, *vice* Henry Pearson, removed. William R Butts, messenger, *vice* Naphtali Phillips, removed. Joseph Murphy, messenger, *vice* John Dunn resigned.

DISTURBANCE AT CONRAD'S GARDEN.—Capt. DE CAMP, of the Twenty-third Precinct, yesterday ordered the proprietors of Conrad's Yorkville Park to desist from playing billiards and other games; and as they did not, he ordered his men to arrest them and the consequence was an onslaught upon the officers, which resulted in fifteen Germans being arrested and committed to the Station-house.

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.—The sum of $64,000 has been expended for Fire Department apparatus since the passage of the Appropriation bill in April last.

THE RESIGNATION OF RECORDER BARNARD.—It is stated that it is the intention of Recorder BARNARD to resign his position on the Bench.

Attempted Murder.

A COLORED MAN STABS HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Last evening a negro attempted to kill his father-in-law. The story of the affair is that some six years since, an old colored man married a widow woman named JACKSON, and the marriage was not very agreeable to the relatives of the woman, especially to a son named JOHN JACKSON, who is represented to be a desperate fellow, and particularly so when under the influence of liquor. Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, JACKSON called at the residence of his father-in-law, in the rear of No. 74 Hammersly-street, and asked for his mother. He was told that she was visiting next door, and he the then replied, "Well, I am d——d hungry, and want you to give me something to eat." His father-in-law then went to the cupboard and brought out some cabbage and potatoes, and set before Jackson, who found considerable fault with the quality of the provisions. After he commenced eating his mother came in and took a seat. Mr. PHILLIPS went out to the yard, and in a few minutes was followed by JACKSON. The old man went into the privy, and while there JACKSON came up, drew a dirk knife, and stabbed him in the neck without saying a word. PHILLIPS then cried out, "Do you mean to kill me?" and the assassin replied, "Yes, I do mean to kill you,'" and suiting the action to the word, he he plunged the knife three times more into the old man, one of the thrusts taking effect in the left arm and the other two in the side. Mr. PHILLIPS shrieked for help, and the assassin fled through an alley-way and escaped. The neighbors conveyed the wounded man to the Ninth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and then he was taken to the Hospital. The surgeons say that, with care, PHILLIPS may survive his injuries. The wound in the neck did not sever any important artery; the wound in the arm was about one and a half inches deep, but did not cut any of the larger muscles. The wounds in the side were not very deep, and unless internal hemmorage sets in, no fears are entertained that these wounds will prove fatal. Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Ward Police, dispatched officers to arrest JACKSON, but up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested.

The Calamity at Hoboken—Burial of the Bodies.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the four persons who were suffocated in the fire at the Harmonia Hotel, Hoboken, on Friday last, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The deposition of MARY BAESE, the eldest daughter of deceased, was taken by Coroner POHNSTEDT, and embraces all the particulars of the sad affair, so far as she witnessed them. She says:

I came home about 10½ o'clock on Thursday evening; there was a small party at our house dancing and amusing themselves; I was not in the kitchen after 7½ o'clock in the evening; there was a very small fire in the range; I put the last coals on the fire about 1 P. M.; it was a quarter before 1 when I retired to bed; I do not know that there was anything inflammable near the stove or range; the ironing was done from 2 to 7 o'clock; the fire was dull all day, as I thought from the collection of rust and soot, and it afterwards became so very low as to compel me to desist from ironing; the range had burned very dull for several days; I was awakened by my father, after sleeping about two hours; I was sleeping in the rear room, north corner, having a window toward the orchestra, the bed being on the south side; my next youngest sister slept in the other bed opposite, on the north side, and the other two younger ones slept in the small dark room on the north side, at one end of the hall, third floor; my second younger sister first gave the alarm; she knocked at the front room door, and cried out that she was being suffocated; my father then came out of the front room; he seemed to be quite out of his senses, and was crying, "Help, help—bring me to the stairs and door; I cannot find the stairs;" I brought him just near the stairway; the smoke and heat being too strong, we had to retrace our steps; he then jerked his hand from mine and went to my bedroom door; he spoke at the time of some papers in his bureau; that was the last I saw or heard of him; I then ran directly through my father's room to the north front window, and putting out my head, cried, "Fire—save us—we are dying by smoke and suffocation in the house;" I struck several matches and ignited the gas in the hall, but the matches in the room would not burn to any account in consequence of the density of the smoke; I stopped my mother from going to the door and opening it after I came in; I told her to shut it, which she did, because so much smoke came in; my mother came after me to the window, when, in attempting to get out, I fell to the balcony; Mr. Herring, whom I called, came and caught me, and took me to his room; the window at the head of my bed was left open for ventilation, and the door was closed and locked; as soon as I was in Mr. Herring's house, I ran up to the top of the premises with firemen and others, telling and showing them where my father and sisters were, and how they might enter into our house and take them out; I came directly down again, and again went up to the garret, all the while pointing out the way into our house; they could have entered by the use of axes; the intense smoke and heat prevented any one from entering the apartment where they were."

Mrs. Julia Baese, wife of deceased, corroborated the statements of her daughter.

Mr. Richard Herring, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, hearing the alarm, was among the first there, and by the aid of the Hook and Ladder Company, and his own Engine Company, made every effort to rescue the persons who were in the house The heat and smoke prevented them from penetrating except a short distance into the lower part of the house and bar-room. Frank Adam, a porter and waiter, testified that he left the premises about 12 o'clock, when Mr. Baese was fastening up the house, and there was then little or no fire in the range. John M. Patterson, a policeman, was called, and testified that he saw some person through the shutters in the bar-room, with a light, about 2½ A. M. He thought it was Mr. Baese, but could not tell. He heard him walking from the bar-room to the billiard-room. He heard the alarm of fire about 3 o'clock, and assisted in trying to rescue the inmates and save the building.

Some further testimony was taken, which corroborated the foregoing. The Jury then retired, and after a short consultation, returned with the verdict that the four deceased came to their death by being suffocated, and that the origin of the fire was unknown. Their names were CHARLES P. BAESE, ANNA THEODORA, aged 15; CLARA, aged 10 years and 7 months, and SOPHIA, aged 8 years.

The last sad rites were performed yesterday forenoon, at Baumer Hall, according to the forms of the Catholic Church. A very large concourse attended the funeral, and joined the procession to the grave.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ROWDYISM.—ONE MAN STABBED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, three rowdies entered a saloon at No. 309 Atlantic, near Smith-street, and after eating and drinking they started to leave without paying for what they had had. Upon the proprietor remonstrating with them for such treatment, they made an assault upon him and broke a portion of the furniture and crockery belonging to the premises. They then went into the street and amused themselves for a while by throwing stones through the window. The barkeeper, named VALENTINE LETS, started for a policeman, but no sooner had he reached the sidewalk than the three ruffians made an attack upon him, using clubs, stones and a knife. He received one severe stab in the breast, which may prove fatal. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by the Police of the Third Precinct, who arrived at the place shortly after the affray. Sergeant FERRY obtained a description of the offenders, and last evening he arrested a man named THOS. DOLAN, who was identified as one of the persons who made the attack, and he was committed for examination. Sergeant FERRY was last night in pursuit of the companions of the party arrested, and expected to arrest them during the night.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE ROBBED.—The Brooklyn Post-office, located on Montague, near Court-street, was entered by thieves sometime during Friday night, and robbed of $3,000, nearly all of which was taken from letters. The robbers were doubtless perfectly familiar with the management of the office and of the locality. They effected an entrance through a back door by means of a false key and seem to have gone at the work of removing the contents of the letters very deliberately. When the office was opened Saturday morning, the clerks found the letters which had been opened scattered about the floor in every direction. The thieves were considerate enough not to destroy anything, and therefore the Postmaster, Mr. PECK, has been able to forward all the letters opened to the parties to whom directed, minus the money, where any was inclosed. No clue as yet has been obtained of the perpetrators of this outrage.

POLITICAL.—The American primary meetings will be held in the different wards and towns in Kings County, this evening.

The Democratic Delegates to the Syracuse Convention are: First District—TUNIS G. BERGEN; Second District—PATRICK KEENAN; Third District—JAMES CRAIG; Fourth District—HUGH MCLAUGHLIN; Fifth District—JOHN A. DAYTON; Seventh District—PATRICK KELLY.

In the First District, the Delegate is instructed to urge that the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention be deferred until after the State election—to make it a separate question. In the Sixth District, no Delegate has been chosen yet.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—MRS. JOHN LOCKHART, boarding at No. 214 Atlantic-street, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of arsenic taken the day previous for the purpose of destroying life. The deceased on Saturday went to a drug store, corner of Court and Atlantic streets, and obtained the poison, representing to the clerk that she wanted it to make a cosmetic for her complexion. She returned to her boarding-house, and appeared to be in great trouble, but refused to explain the cause of it. Towards night she swallowed the fatal drug, and lingered until yesterday afternoon before death came to her relief. Medical aid was called in soon after the poison was taken, but no relief could be afforded. The deceased was about 26 years old, and her husband is mate of a vessel, and is now at sea. She had been married about two months

ACCIDENT ON FULTON FERRY.—As one of the Fulton Ferry boats was leaving the slip on the New-York side, early Saturday morning, a horse attached to a butcher's cart, loaded with meat, backed off the stern of the boat, and fell into the river. The driver jumped from the seat just in time to save himself. The horse was drowned, and most of the meat floated off in the current, and was not recovered. The team belonged to Messrs. VALENTINE BROS., corner of Atlantic and South streets. The loss is about $600.

ROWDY FIREMEN.—At a little past 12 o'clock Saturday night, a lot of firemen amused themselves by dragging a couple of hose carriages up Fulton as far as Tillary-street. Turning back at this point, they got up a fight after the most approved rowdy fashion. Wrenches and stones were freely used, and several of the combatants were seriously injured. One man, a constable of the Third Ward, was stabbed with a knife, receiving one wound in the face and another in one of his arms. The Fire Commissioners will investigate the matter at an early day.

FIRE.—Saturday night a fire broke out in house No. 161 North Eighth-street, owned by OWEN DONNELLY, and occupied by several families. This house was mostly destroyed, and house No. 159, adjoining, owned by THOMAS GILL, was much damaged. Mr. DONNELLY'S loss is $500. Insured in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. Mr. GILL'S loss is $250; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—JAMES DUNN was arrested for intoxication on Saturday night, by the Fourth Precinct Police, and placed in the cells. During the night he died of congestion of the brain. MARIA DUNNIGAN, residing at No. 15 Carll-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

CHURCH ROBBED.—The Baptist Church, at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, was entered by burglars, Saturday night, and robbed of several articles of value. An entrance was effected by forcing a back window in the basement.

ANOTHER FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. GURNEY, residing at No. 139 Front-street, were severely burned, Friday night last, by burning fluid, while attempting to fill a lamp while the wick was burning.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—A woman, 80 years old, named ELIZABETH MORAN, residing at No. 2 Ferry-place was fatally injured yesterday by her clothes taking fire.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—WILLIAM KERRIGAN was arrested yesterday by the Third Precinct Police for breaking the skull of PATRICK NEWMAN with an iron bar. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

REJOICING.—The property holders in South Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, celebrated the completion of Hamilton-avenue bridge, by a display of fireworks.

Conflagrations.

AT CONCORD, N. H.—A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, Sept. 10, breaking out in the barn of MORRELL & SILSBEE, from which it spread to Main and Warren streets. The property destroyed on Main-street includes Odd Fellows Hall, a block of stores and dwellings, owned by A. BEAN, the building and store owned by Dr. MOORE, a store owned by Mrs. S. BROWN, and two dwellings and a store on Warren-street. The estimated loss is over $30,000. The following is a list of the principal sufferers, with the insurances on their property: J. H. Chase, store and hardware, $1,200 in the Gaspee Office, Springfield; George Sanders & Co., stoves and tin ware, on building $1,000 in Massasoit Office, Springfield, on stock $2,000, $1,000 each in the Conway and People's Mutual Offices; Morrill & Silsbee, fancy goods, book-bindery, stationery, &c., $6,525, *viz.*, Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, $1,400, Fire and Marine, Springfield, $1500, Washington Office, Providence, $1,500, Howard, Lowell, $2,125. B. L. Johnson, West India goods, $1,500 in the Howard office; H. B. Foster & Co., hardware and drugs, $2,000 in the Hampden and fire and Marine, Springfield; Mrs. Stephen Brown and B. L. Johnston, Odd Fellows' Hall, $2,200—$1,000 in City office, New-Haven, and $1,100 in Massasoit, Springfield; Wm. Gilman, shoe dealer, $500; J. S. Frye, dwelling, $1,200 in Union office.

AT ST. LOUIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 8, the Pilot-Knob flouring mill in St. Louis, owned by GOODWIN, MILLER & Co., was burned. Loss on buildings $12,000, with insurance of $8,000. The insurance on the machinery was $8,500 in Commonwealth, Pennsylvania, and Metropolitan of New-York. Messrs. GOODWIN, MILLER & Co. had in the mill some 1,800 bushels of wheat, a large portion of which was prepared for the stones. The aggregate loss is estimated at $25,000.

IN CINCINNATI.—The following is a list of the insurances on the pork-house of MCKEEHAN & EVANS, in Cincinnati, burned a few days since:

Washington, Cincinnati, $5,000; Fireman's, Cincinnati, $5,000; City, Cincinnati $5,000; Western, Cincinnati, $3,000; Cincinnati, $3,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers, Cincinnati, $5,000; Manhattan, New-York, $2,500; Irving, New-York, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; North America, New-York, $5,000. Total, $41,000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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Sanctioned and prescribed by the most eminent physicians of this City for its extraordinary efficacy in diseases arising from a deteriorated and impoverished state of the blood. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has hitherto been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in numerous cases of each of the following complaints:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Mercurial Consequences, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

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Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Anelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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MARRIED.

TAYLOR—DEWSTOE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 3, by the Rev. E. R. T. Cook, THOMAS J. TAYLOR, of the City of Brooklyn, to SOPHIE A. DEWSTOE, of the City of New-York.

DE CLARK—STODDARD.—Near Prairie City, Lee Township, Fulton County, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, Mr. JAMES B. DE CLARK, to Miss AMELIA STODDARD, all of the former place.

DIED.

GASSNER.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 9, PETER GASSNER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 14th-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock.

BRITTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, JANE BRITTON, wife of Capt. John Britton.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12, from No. 116 West 23d-st.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 9, suddenly, ELIZABETH EBBETS, widow of the late John B. Ebbets, in 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 693 Houston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCBRIDE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, ANNE ELIZABETH, wife of George McBride, of Raritan, N. J., and daughter of the late Daniel Moran, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12.

HALE.—On Sunday night, Sept. 11, SARAH S. SIBREE, wife of Dr. Charles F. Hale, M. D., aged 26 years and 20 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, after a few days illness, Miss ANNIE STEWART FRENCH, sister of Mrs. St. John, No. 49 Canton-st., and fifth daughter of the late William Power French, Esq., of Jamacia, West Indies.

GUION.—On Sunday, Sept. 11, at the house of her son-in-law, Thos. Hunt, ANNE GUION, widow of Monmouth H. Guion, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:45 train from 26th-st.

WATSON.—At Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 11, LOUISE ADELE, wife of William Watson, and daughter of the late Henry Lynch, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, without further invitation. A steamer leaves foot of Whitehall-st., at 12½ o'clock, landing at the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

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18, 39, 23, 15, 43, 14, 9, 72, 28, 52, 22, 60, 75.

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66, 37, 9, 65, 67, 57, 31, 55, 45, 71, 7, 1, 61, 44.
Class No. 484, Extra, Sept. 10, 1859.
50, 72, 63, 10, 58, 33, 64, 73, 8, 69, 4, 62.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

The great and almost universal prevalence of female diseases, such as *Irregularities—Whites—Falling of the Womb—Pains in the back—Painful Menstruation—Debility—Nervousness—Deranged Stomach and Bowels, &c.*, is known to all, and has been proved by extracts from RELIGIOUS AND MEDICAL JOURNALS.
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The Catholicon is the best remedy in the world.—The Rev. THOMAS D. FLEURY, *Hartford, North Carolina.*

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Give us more!—*Adv., Tipton, Iowa.*
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A source of much enjoyment.—*Jour. Leguin, Texas.*
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Original and cute sayings.—*Sun., Mifflin, Penn.*
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NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

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Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

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No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

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THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 43 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I. now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 23d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner 8th av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 397 Broadway; Rector, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, IN NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.
In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.
Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.
Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ'S well-known school for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen the last of September. Mrs. FITZ has letters of high commendation from the Hon. Edward Everett, Gov. Banks, Major Lincoln, and others of Massachusetts, and can refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Canfield and other gentlemen in this City. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett House until Wednesday next, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK-ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clintonplace. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened Sept 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington-place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opens Monday, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors West of Washington-square.

MADISON ACADEMY — MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M.,
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.
This first-class institution will reopen Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Rev. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboad and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMAN-SHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. "A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher." WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONna of the late celebrated Seguin Opera troupe, begs to inform her pupils and friends that she will resume her lessons on the 1st of September. In addition to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage, she has made an arrangement for piano lessons, to be also given at her residence, No. 9 St. Clements-place, near West 8th-st.

$2 50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, is forming special classes for ladies at only $2 50. All stiffness or trembling will be removed in the lessons, and an elegant style given. Apply immediately for vacant seats. Bookkeeping only $5. Private lessons as usual.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano,) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess at the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 2,712 Post Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German and Italian, wishes to form an engagement as traveling companion with a family going to Europe; references exchanged. Address N. N. N., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,085 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re-engagement. Added to her own language, she instructs in French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and well qualified in all the common and most of the higher English branches, a situation as teacher in an established school in the City. Address M. H. S., No. 49 West 31st-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT IN LATIN, Italian, German, French, music, drawing, and the higher English branches, and who has had excellent experience in teaching, desires a situation. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A CLASSICAL TEACHER, TO ASsist in a small private school up-town, 5 hours each day. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 162 Mott-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS THE highest City references, desires an engagement as finishing governess; she is an accomplished musician, being pupil of an eminent London master, and, besides all the requirements of an English education, she would teach French, acquired on the Continent, which she can speak and write fluently; drawing from nature, in various styles; singing and Italian. To a lady desiring an agreeable companion, or to young ladies deprived of maternal care, the advertiser would be found an acquisition. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

20 shares Merchants' Bank	$50 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce	100 each.
15 shares Bank of Jersey City	100 each.
15 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
8 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares New-York Equitable Fire Ins. Co.	35 each.
30 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
42 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
32 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.	17 each.
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co.	50 each.
30 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
50 shares United States Guano Co.	100 each.
10 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each.

$2,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. 1862 Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale, when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile,
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Corn Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Goodhue,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Grocers',	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Home,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. BOSTWICK, Bankers and Commission
H. T. ARNOLD, Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$514,401 28
Average amount of Specie	49,646 98
Average amount of Circulation	152,470 00
Average amount of Deposits	278,725 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the New-York Dry Dock Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of September, 1859.
E. S. McPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first-class securities for permanent investmens. Inquire of GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

$200 TO $300 WANTED FOR A LIMITED period, for which a bonus will be given and mortgage on a $1,000 worth of machinery. Address C. H, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, jr., against MOSES PIKE and Suchet Mauran. Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ELIJAH B. HOLMES, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, BOLTON F. STROTHER and the wife of the said Bolton F. Strother, called MARY, for the purpose of this action, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1859.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s12-law6wM*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s10-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., } Building Committee.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday Sept. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 15,	7 A.M.
Friday Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Sunday Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 23,	11 A.M.
Sunday Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7,	11 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 7,	3 P.M.
Thurs. Sept. 8,	12 M.	Th'day. Sept. 8,	4 P.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	12:30 P.M.	Friday Sept. 9,	4:30 P.M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	1:30 P.M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10,	5 P.M.
Sunday Sept. 11,	7 A.M.	Sunday Sept. 11,	3 P.M.
Mond'y Sept. 12,	7:30 A.M.	Mo'day Sept. 12,	2:30 P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8 A.M.	Tu'day Sept. 13,	3:30 P.M.
We'day Sept. 14,	8 A.M.	Wed'ay Sept. 14,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day Sept. 15,	8 A.M.	Th'day Sept. 15,	4 P.M.
Friday Sept. 16,	9 A.M.	Friday Sept. 16,	4:30 P.M.
Sat'day Sept. 17,	10:30 A.M.	Mo'day Sept. 19,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	9 A.M.	Tu'day Sept. 20,	1 P.M.
Wed'ay Sept. 21,	10:30 A.M.	Wed'ay Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.
Th'day Sept. 22,	11 A.M.	Th'day Sept. 22,	3 P.M.
Friday Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday Sept. 23,	4 P.M.
Sat'day Sept. 24,	3 P.M.	Mo'day Sept. 26,	7 P.M.
Tues'y Sept. 27,	8 A.M.	Tu'day Sept. 27,	2:30 P.M.
Wed'day Sept. 28,	8:30 A.M.	Wed'ay Sept. 28,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day Sept. 29,	8:30 A.M.	Th'day Sept. 29,	4 P.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZABETHPORT, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11.27 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer ATALANTA will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leaves daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with that Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES NAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COTTON, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Commitee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
ORISON BLUNT, } Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Aldermen to memorialize his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, to recognize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.
JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN LYNES,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
THOMAS STEBBINS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Special Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-street. All persons having business with said Committee are notified to be present.
THOS. STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEO. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & Brooks' Paper Works, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York, to confer together respecting the future management of the Paper Mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1859.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more

The Affray on the Ship Mayflower.

EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGE OF RIOT AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY AGAINST THE CREW.

The examination of the charge of riot and assault and battery, preferred by Capt. Hoyt, of the ship *Mayflower*, was continued on Saturday before Justice CORNWELL in Brooklyn. The testimony for the prosecution was all put in, and that for the defence commenced. The first witness sworn was MINOR MITCHELL, Druggist, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, who testified as follows:

I was at De Forest's stores on Monday morning last, and was going on board the *Mayflower* at about half-past eleven o'clock to see Mr. Cook, the first mate; I saw on reaching the dock that there was a fight on the railing of the two vessels, the *Parana* and *Mayflower*; I went on board the *Parana*; there was no one on the deck at the time, but some of the accused were on the rails of the two vessels, and were driven back from the rails to the deck of the *Parana*, where the fighting continued; I retreated [illegible] as the poop ladder; the men had [illegible] the deck of the *Mayflower* [illegible] not be seen from where I stood; [illegible] three of the sailors retreated towards where I was standing; I then went over the side to the dock; [illegible] the men followed me; when I reached the dock I saw that the remaining men on the vessel were still fighting, but had changed their position, being huddled together near the plank that connected the two vessels; they again retreated to the centre of the deck of the *Parana*, where a general *melée* ensued. [illegible] men who had gone to the dock, returned on board the *Parana*, and joined in the fight; I saw what appeared to be the glistening of a knife; the fight lasted on the deck for a few moments, when several of the men retreated to the wharf, the rest following shortly after; Charles Niebuhr was among the first who left; I saw another sailor whose face was covered with blood; one of the men went to a lighter and secreted himself, after which all of them went up the dock. I recognize Henry Scherf as one of those engaged in the fight; I did not see him strike; I recognized Kluper, who was standing on the rail and throwing across the vessels; I saw him with a club in his hand; also saw Parmer in the *melée*; and I saw Scherf with a club also; I recognized William Klussmann as being there.

By Mr. Hawkins—I saw groups of men on both vessels; I saw clubs being thrown from their heads towards the deck of the *Mayflower*; saw a piece of [illegible] thrown from the *Parana* to the *Mayflower*; cannot say which man threw it; the weapons were small clubs; think they are called belaying-pins; they were in the hands of most of the men, but as their backs were towards me could not identify many of them, though they were throwing them to the deck of the *Mayflower*; the men that came towards me as I was retreating up the poop ladder looked very much excited and ready to do anything—so much so that I did not wish to meet them; those engaged in the *melée* on board the *Parana* were all very much excited, judging from their looks; I think about nine to [illegible] were engaged on her deck; after they were [illegible] to the deck from the plank they rushed back; could not say if they were pursuing any one, but as they came in the fight again; after being twice [illegible] on deck, the fight continued on the *Parana's* deck for about two minutes.

Q.—From what you saw of the fight were lives in danger? A.—I would not want to have mine where they were.

Q.—If those clubs had hit any one what would have been the effect from the force thrown? How if hit on the head? A.—It would at least have stunned one; I do not think that if one was thrown across the vessel and hit a person it would have killed him.

Q. by Mr. Parmenter—Did you see any one strike a blow on the deck of the Parana? *A.*—The sailors were gathered around the person or persons on the deck of the *Parana*, and I could not see which one struck; blows were being struck, but I could only see the hands, not the faces; I saw Scherf strike at a man in the centre of the crowd, and I saw also Kluper striking; I saw Parmer there; did not see the Captain during the fight; I saw the glistening of a knife, but cannot recognize the man who held it; I do not recognize Kirmer; three or four minutes after I went ashore, Chas. Niebuhr came by, and I asked him if he was hurt; two of his comrades were with him, and one of them said yes; I heard during the fight a general call of "knife, knife."

Owen Tyler, sworn.—I do business at No. 86 South-street; business called me on board the *Mayflower* last Monday; I heard Klupen talking to the first mate, abusively; others were also around; the mate said that he wanted them to go to work, and if they did not wish to do so they might go ashore; there were some six or eight men around that I judged to be sailors; the tone of the mate was very gentlemanly, speaking respectfully to the men—better than I should have done, had I been in his place.

By Mr. Parmenter—The dock is reached by a passage-way covered, and also by way of a passage leading to the Ice Company's wharf.

Peter B. McGrath, sworn—I live at No. 39 Hamilton-street, New-York; I am a clerk for Walsh & Co., shipping-house; I went to the boarding-house for the sailors, and obtained the men from the house; I recognize nine now present; the man said to be stabbed is the tenth; the men drank two or three times at the bar of the boarding-house; they all went up in a body, and some also drank separately; they drank again on the route; they parted with me at No. 105 Greenwich-street, while I went for the carpenter; they came to the ship about fifteen minutes after I reached there; some were then under influence of liquor; their dunnage preceded them; I introduced them to the mate; he told them to get their things forward, and after that he wanted to see them aft; after they put their things away, they came towards the second mate, and he told them to turn to and work; they asked when they were to start, and he said that the steamboat would be there in a few minutes; they seemed unwilling to work until the steamboat came alongside; Charles Niebuhr was the first who was asked to go to work; I have been a clerk about three years and seven months; sometimes the men go to work before the vessels leave, if asked to do so, when there are no men hired for the purpose; the first mate told them either to go ashore or to go forward; the men started to go forward and wanted to get their things again; I told them the mate did not mean for them to leave the vessel; I went ashore and left the men on board; about twenty or twenty-five minutes I returned, having in the meantime been to New-York; on returning I met the men with their luggage; The boarding-master, Mr. Schutte, was advancing towards the cart, and before I came to the passage-way leading to the vessel, I saw three men coming up, and among them Charles Niebuhr, who said he was cut, and wanted to know the way to the doctor; the fight was then all over; I met some of the men coming through the archway and saw one of them having a belaying-pin in his hand, who said if he caught the officer ashore, he would murder him; I don't know which officer he meant; I cannot recognize the man now, as I was only passing him as I went towards the ship.

By Mr. Parmenter—Did not hear any further remarks then; the officer came on board and asked where the man was who stabbed Niebuhr, and some one said, "I have got him," and Kirwin was brought out; three or four of the sailors came with the officer who made the arrest, accompanied by several citizens.

By Mr. Hawkins—When you first came to the vessel with the crew did you see any one passing old rope? A.—I saw two men standing there receiving it; I saw one dressed in a blue shirt; I don't recognize Kirwen.

By Mr. Parmenter—I don't know which was the man I met in the archway.

Edwin Walsh, sworn—I do business at No. 39 Burling-slip, New-York; I am a shipping agent, and shipped this crew for the ship *Mayflower*; the row was nearly over when I arrived near the ship; saw some of the men rolling up their sleeves; they were near the ship, talking between themselves, and very much excited; I saw Parmer with a knife in his hand, rolling up his sleeves; he said, "We'll give it to 'em," and brandished his knife; it was a sheath knife; I saw Kluper on the side-ladder of the *Parana*, trying to get on board and had his hand on the rail, but the mate of the *Parana* tried to drive him off; I saw the same mate take a capstan-bar from him; saw about half a dozen belaying-pins and the same number of capstan-bars on the deck of the *Mayflower*; saw a broken bottle on the deck; saw the mate of the *Parana* pick up two capstan-bars from the deck of his vessel and put them in place.

Cross-examined—I did not learn that a man was stabbed till the time of the arrest; I saw Capt. Hoyt on board of the *Mayflower*; I did not see Kirwen till he was arrested, when two or three of the sailors came on board with the officers; I only recognise Parmer and Kluper.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Parmenter moved that Henry Gerdes, Herman Fricke, William Klussman, and Henry Scherf, be discharged.

Mr. Hawkins opposed the motion, as by the evidence of the first mate, all these had been engaged in the fight. He said that in a case of riot it is not necessary to prove that a specific blow was struck by each person. All that is necessary to prove is that the parties were present and took part in the riot.

Pending the decision the Court took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Parmenter moved also to dismiss the whole complaint of the riot on the ground of its being only assault and battery.

Mr. Hawkins, in opposition, stated concisely the laws applicable to the two motions and the facts at issue on them, and His Honor denied both motions.

Mr. Parmenter spoke in defence of his motion, urging that the four men were not concerned in the assault, and reviewed the evidence to show that they were not identified as being engaged in the difficulty.

Judge CORNWELL ruled that they should not be discharged, whereupon Mr. Parmenter made a new motion that Harman Fricke be discharged, as no one had shown that he took any part in the *melée*.

The motion was granted.

All the witnesses were directed to be in Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the examination will be resumed.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS combine, in their united agency, the cure of nearly all the external and internal disorders to which man or woman are subject. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GOODWIN'S Patent CHEWING TOBACCO, AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT In putting up FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,

By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

Tobacco of the best quality is selected, neatly wrapped in tin foil, and patent pressed.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the package, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being pressed solid, it keeps moist and fresh, retains its full rich flavor, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly deteriorates—the Tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the Patent Tobacco undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of plug tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial and judge for themselves.

For sale by wholesale merchants, who receive it direct from the manufacturers.

E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 10.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '68	108¾	100	Hud. Riv. R	s30 36⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s '65	100¾	100	do	b60 36⅛
4,000	Mich. State 6s	98	50	do	b10 36⅛
3,000	Tennessee 6s '90	88½	100	do	s30 36⅜
7,000	do	88¾	100	do	s30 36
10,000	Virginia S. 6s	s60 93¾	300	do	36⅛
500	do	94	100	do	b60 36⅛
500	do	94¼	100	Har. R. Pref	37½
24,000	Missouri S. 6s	84¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	6½
10,000	do	b60 84¾	200	Reading Railroad	46½
3,000	California S. 7s	83	300	do	b60 46¼
3,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	93¾	1100	do	46⅝
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	102	500	do	s30 46
3,000	E. R. 4th m. b.	36	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	6½
5,000	H. R. R. 3d m.	76	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26. 24
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p c.		100	do	24⅝
	1st m. S. F. C. b.	90	550	do	24⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	73	100	do	s10 24⅜
500	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	43¾	100	do	s30 23¾
500	do	43½	490	do	24½
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	50	Panama Railroad	118
2,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. b.	96	620	Ill. Central R.	68¾
4,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	35	50	do	b60 69
300	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 95	5	Cl. Col. & Cinn. R.	94
6	do	94¾	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 73½
10	Pacific M. S. Co	84	67	do	73¾
110	do	83¾	220	do	74
150	do	83½	100	do	s60 73¾
100	do	83¾	100	do	s30 74
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 79	50	do	s30 73⅞
250	do	s60 78¾	50	do	s10 74
100	do	bnwk 79¾	50	do	s15 74
300	do	b60 79¾	50	do	b30 74¼
400	do	b10 79¾	200	do	74¼
100	do	79¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	b30 26½
100	do	b15 79¾	250	do	26⅜
450	do	79¾	100	do	26½
550	do	b60 79¾	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. R	70
550	do	b30 79¾	50	do	b30 70
500	do	b10 79¾	300	do	69⅞
150	do	s3 79¾	7	Market Bank	102
100	Union Bank	100	15	Continental Bank	100

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	93¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	24¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	50	do	b60 24¾
20	Ocean Bank	94	150	do	24⅝
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	150	do	24
600	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 70	100	do	s20 23¾
7	Sixth-av. R.	140	100	Ill. Central R.	68¾
650	N. Y. Central R.	79¾	100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	7
200	do	b60 79¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 74½
100	do	b30 79¾	50	do	s30 74
250	do	79¾	50	do	74¾
100	do	b15 79½	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	b10 26½
150	Mich. Central R.	46¾	200	do	b60 26½

MONDAY, Sept. 12—A. M.

The trade in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods through the past week continued active, though not so much so as the previous fortnight. The South and Southwest buyers have nearly completed their purchases, while the Northwest and near trade has not yet fairly set in. In General Foreign Merchandise the business is on a moderate scale, and by no means up to the heavy stocks of Sugars, Teas, Liquors, &c., provided for the Fall demand. Later in the season, however, and as we approach the close of Lake and Canal navigation, the movement of the staple articles in the Grocery line is expected to be much freer, as the surpluses in the Northwestern markets are understood to be unequal to the improved ability of consumers since the new harvest. The Import entries the past week have fallen below four millions, and also slightly below the corresponding week last season. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total is $3,872,561, against $3,910,642 same week last year. The Exports of the week were quite liberal, both in Domestic Produce and Bullion. The former is $1,562,159 against $1,018,431 same week last year, and the Specie, including $1,064,000 by the two steamers on Saturday, $2,363,385, against $227,980 same week last season. The shipments embrace only $53,000 Silver, although the recent supplies from New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, waiting an export demand, is nearly a million of dollars, owing to the unfavorable or flat quotations from London, where the current wants for the East seem to have fallen below the income from the West Indies and New-York. The supply of California Gold bars, on the other hand, is nearly exhausted, though another remittance from that quarter of about $2,000,000 will be due to-day or to-morrow. Notwithstanding the export of Specie as above, we find that the averages in the large Banks down town have run, in the aggregate, nearly or quite as well as the week before, and we look for no considerable difference in the Statement to be made up this afternoon from the total of last Monday, $21,478,299. Nor do we learn of any important additions to the Discount line, though the Average would seem to be a rising one. The market for Money continues to work easy, and we have seldom, of late, met a more cheerful tone in Bank and among the Foreign Banking houses as to the stability of the Fall trade, and the prospect of a smoothly working market throughout the season. It is not improbable that as the business in the new crops of Grain and Cotton advances, we shall have stiffer rates of discount to report, than have ruled for the fortnight past, (these having fallen, for the moment, below the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. on prime short bills, while the Banks themselves are relaxing their rule as to longer paper,) but nearly all apprehension of a pressure, much less a panic, in Money—such as was predicted, confidently, but on very loose calculations, through July and the early part of August, through a portion of the City Press, to the unsettling of confidence in American affairs and American securities, as we now learn through letters by the late steamers, in London—has passed away. And the confidence in the political and financial state of things in England and France is now equally well assured. The Foreign Exchanges, for the week, were somewhat firmer, particularly on France, the ease in Money and the facilities for turning the paper made against sales of French Merchandise, contributing somewhat to the demand on the standard drains. At the same time, merchant bills against produce and sight Exchange against Bullion have been in good supply. We quote Bank and Bankers' on London, 60 days sight, 110@110¼; on Paris, f.5 15@f.5 13¾. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $4,919,788, against $4,877,729 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days ago, the Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Specie, for the eight months of the calendar year, to the 31st August were.....$179,451,000
Add week in September.....3,872,561
Total to date.....$183,323,561
Against same time 1859.....101,942,259
Increase to date over 1858.....$81,381,302
Increase to date over 1857.....8,321,614
Increase to date over 1856.....22,296,527

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported to Aug. 31..$42,863,000
Add week in September.....1,562,159
Total to date.....$44,425,159
Against same time 1858.....42,768,431
Increase to date.....$1,656,728

The same tables make the Export of Specie to Aug. 31.....$49,660,000
Add week in September.....2,363,385
Total to date.....$52,023,385
Against same time 1858.....17,763,980
Increase to date.....$34,259,405

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@102¾
New-York Central	76@80⅛@78¾@79⅛@76¾
New-York and Erie	5@4⅝
Reading	43¾@46¼@46
Rock Island	67⅝@70¾@69⅛
Michigan Southern	7¼@6⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	26@28@24⅛@25⅛@24⅛
Michigan Central	46⅛@47⅛@47
Toledo	24⅛@27⅛@25⅛
Galena	71@75@73⅛75@74¼
Illinois Central	66⅛@69@67⅞@69@68
Panama	117⅛@118⅜@118
Pacific Mail	86@82¾@84¼@83
Missouris	84⅛@85¾@84¼
Virginias	94¼@95@93⅞
Tennessees	88¾@89¼@88¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾@88
Hudson River	35⅛@38@36¼
Harlem Preferred	36¼@38@37¼
Delaware and Hudson	93⅛@95@94¼

The general upward course of the Stock Market continued through the past week, though varied, as on the preceding week, by frequent fluctuations of 1@1½ ₩ cent. from day to day, and closing, as on Saturday week, with a disposition on the sidewalk to make lower prices than obtained at the Board. Comparing the last prices of Sept. 3 and Sept. 10, the additional advance established for New-York Central is 2¾ ₩ cent.; Galena and Chicago, 3½ ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 1½ ₩ cent.; Toledo, 1 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central, 1½ ₩ cent.; Panama, ½ ₩ cent.; Harlem, 1 ₩ cent.; Delaware, 1 ₩ cent.; Hudson, ¾ ₩ cent.; and Reading, 2½ ₩ cent. And a decline of 1¾ ₩ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, and 3 ₩ cent. on Pacific Mail. The maximum prices of the week were attained on Thursday, Sept. 8, when New-York Central sold largely at 80 ₩ cent.; the next day down to 78½; on Saturday forenoon up to 79⅜, and after the Second Board back to 78¾ ₩ cent. There was continual talk and predictions of a serious reaction in the market throughout the week, among the Brokers at the Board and the Jobbers on the Street, and the surprise at the stubbornness of the demand, even after this feeling had been acted upon by some heavy realizations among the *Bull* operators, was much greater than at the final break of ¼@1 ₩ cent. in prices on Saturday afternoon. The disposition to make and operate for lower figures induced a heavy *short* interest towards the end of the week, and this fact ought, according to the *first* theory of our neighbor of the *Tribune*, to prove the "*sustaining power*" of the market for the present week. But, as his *latest* opinion is that these sales constitute a formidable "*opposition*" to a further rise, we shall have to wait to know how this "power" of selling heavily *short* is really to incline. The leading *Bull* operators at the Board seem to have prepared themselves for a fair test on the subject, content to see the late "sustaining" principle put the market up, and ready to check the new "opposition" at the proper point, in putting it down. In any event we congratulate our neighbor in advance that he is on the record, all ready to exclaim, after a noted example in domestic life, "We told you so!"

Next to the New-York Central, on the Share list, two or three of the Western Stocks attract the strongest demand, and following these Hudson River and Harlem Preferred have divided speculative attention. The involuntary corner made upon the sellers of Michigan Guaranteed, who thought they had a good thing in the "early information" of the *strike* upon the Road on the 1st of September, culminated on Monday afternoon in the private settlement of 3,000 or 4,000 shares at 27½@28 ₩ cent., after which the prices returned to 25@24½ ₩ cent. The apprehended scarcity of Pacific Mail shares was also relieved by the freer cash sales of the stock after the rapid rise to 86 ₩ cent. And at the close of the week we heard of no apprehensions among the sellers against the general market of unwonted tightness in making their deliveries in any quarter. In State Stocks the activity in Missouris continued, but the extreme advance was not sustained at the close of the week. There was little or nothing done in United States 5 ₩ cents. The understanding is that the remaining $1,200,000 to be taken of the Treasury Department, on the bid of RITTENHOUSE & Co., last January, has been transferred to the control of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who have liberty to pay in the money here or at the distant depositories of the Government, at their convenience. This Stock will be issued in the *registered* form, and Messrs. D., S. & Co., at the proper difference, will no doubt soon be prepared to make the exchange with such of the holders of the coupon Bonds as prefer to have the Certificates inscribed to their own order.

In reference to American Stocks in London, a letter by the *Europa*, from a well-advised source, intimates that the dullness of demand, induced partly by the Erie trouble, but mainly by the *croaking* which went out from New-York of another "money panic" on the "enormous importations," will pass away as soon as a different confidence is shown from this quarter. Such confidence, we need scarcely add, has been practically manifested, if among really sensible merchants it were before wanting, through a liberal demand for Goods from the great sections of the country best able to consume and pay for them, and in a recovery of 10 ₩ cent. in values on the Stock Exchange. Another letter or circular from Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE says of New-York Central Shares, that they "are steady, the dividend for the past six months of 3 ₩ cent., being at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, being considered very satisfactory under the peculiar circumstances of the time."

It is not yet announced whether the New-York and New-Haven Dividend will be paid to the holders of certificates dating back before 1850, as allowed, but not directed by the Supreme Court, or whether an appeal is first to be taken to the General Term. Meanwhile, some of the old holders find themselves in an exceedingly awkward and unpleasant dilemma, and just now in the temper to blow out against the whole mismanagement of the concern since the Schuyler fraud. In one instance we hear of a party who drew the previous dividends on what the Directors declared to be "genuine stock," to the extent of 400 shares, that now finds himself the owner of only 15 shares, untainted by the bogus classification attempted soon after the fraud. He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that after the August dividend, his more fortunate neighbors will be in the same boat, with every mutual interest to attempt, what might have been readily accomplished five years ago—a safe landing upon the shores of compromise.

It is not a little remarkable that the counsel for the repudiating Board of Directors, in the recent hearing before Judge INGRAHAM, attempted to demur to a *New-York investigation* in the case; after electing themselves in 1854 to institute their own *omnibus* proceedings to compel the holders of the Schuyler certificates to surrender their evidences of Stock, in the New-York Courts. On this point and the threat of paying dividends in Connecticut, Judge INGRAHAM remarked:

"It is also objected that this Company is a foreign corporation, and ought not to be restrained in this State. Conceding that rule to be a correct one, where a corporation transacts all its business beyond the State in which the action is brought, and has no property within the State, it can hardly be said to be applicable to a railroad corporation which operates more than two-third of its road within the State, and keeps an office for the transaction of its business here; and more especially so when, by the act of the Legislature of this State granting to the Company the right to extend their road through this State, it was provided "they should be liable in the same manner as Corporations in this State to be sued by summons." If, in extending the road, the Company had threatened to do some serious injury to a landholder on the line of the road, without compensation, there could be no doubt of the power of the courts of this State to prevent such injury, or give a suitable redress either by injunction or damage, or both; and if a citizen can be protected against the Company as to real estate, I see no reason why he is not entitled to the same protection as to his personal property. This case is distinguished from the other cases of a similar character which have been before the Court, in that it was brought by a genuine stockholder, and is brought to protect his individual interests, and not for the benefit of himself and other stockholders. The other cases were dismissed for reasons not existing in this case. The suggestions that the Company would not be bound to obey an injunction in Connecticut, and that they could go there and make the payment of the dividend if they saw fit to do so, can hardly call for an answer here. With that the Court at present have nothing to do; when such a case is presented to the Court it will then be time enough to inquire whether any remedy exists for disobeying the writ; but it can hardly be supposed that any corporation, situated as this is in regard to its road and property within this State, would venture to carry out such a suggestion."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Sept. 4, says of the Exchange market:

"Exchange continues languid. Offerings are ample, but the demand is merely nominal at our last quotations, which we repeat as follows: Clear sterling bills, 109¾@110. Bill of lading drafts, 108¼@109. France, 5f.22½@5f.17½ ₩ dollar. Sixty days bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ ₩ cent. discount. Sight, ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium. Subjoined is the official bank statement for the week as reported to the Board of Currency:

Of the Grain trade at Chicago, the *Times* of that city reports, under date of Friday:

"The Grain market was tolerably active yesterday, but hardly so firm as on Wednesday. The receipts of Grain were 125,547 bushels of which 100,000 were Wheat (including Flour). The shipments were 103,637 bushels, of which, 86,297 were Wheat (including Flour). The sales of Wheat amounted to nearly 75,000 bushels, at $1 04 for No. 1 white Winter; 90c. for No. 1 red Winter; 74c.@75c. for No. 1 Spring Wheat, and 72c. for No. 2 Spring Wheat. Corn was very quiet, but holders were firm, and kept rather in the background. The sales were trifling in amount, and were at 61c.@62c. Oats were in better demand at 25c. Flour was in active demand for approved brands of Spring Wheat, but Winter Wheat Flour was dull.

The *Commercial Express*, of the same market, says;

"The receipts of Flour and Grain last week were only 22,517 bushels larger than in the week previous, but the aggregate was larger than in any other week since the 1st of September, 1858. Flour and Wheat increased last week over the week previous 101,280 bushels, and Oats 8,285 bushels, but Corn fell off 80,000 bushels."

The *Commercial Express*, we take the occasion to remark, is a carefully digested weekly record in quarto form, of the Grain and Trade and Money movement of Chicago, which our merchants and other business men interested in the Northwest ought to encourage. A remittance of $1 to the proprietor, Mr. J. H. WELLS, will pay a year's subscription.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 3.	LOANS. Aug. 27.	SPECIE. Sept. 3.	SPECIE. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bank	$4,907,962	$4,742,047	$3,522,301	$3,494,757
Canal Bank	1,877,343	1,917,079	1,464,210	1,397,417
Louisiana	2,374,303	2,320,711	2,151,328	2,217,726
Louis'na State	4,382,720	4,217,544	2,813,602	2,836,754
Mec. & Traders	857,772	889,310	761,016	843,975
Bk of N. Orl'ns	1,517,478	1,502,505	556,100	469,063
Southern Bk	310,289	295,126	546,413	542,599
Union Bank	1,187,310	1,202,945	406,726	369,846
Merchants'	604,589	612,534	205,483	299,393
Crescent City	908,202	875,272	245,493	257,591
Bk. of America	904,349	930,154	482,693	495,809
Total	19,827,317	19,505,227	13,154,963	12,924,930
	Increase....$322,090		Increase....$239,033	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 3.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 27.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 3.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bank	$3,378,420	$3,379,640	$4,063,676	$4,070,910
Canal Bank	967,860	967,580	763,627	839,118
Louisiana	811,624	814,324	3,343,547	3,350,971
Louisi'a State	2,165,200	2,127,440	4,599,415	4,556,810
Mec. & Traders	390,605	392,945	851,235	650,492
Bank of N. O.	564,580	553,150	789,002	735,007
Southern Bk	214,300	209,445	276,207	292,046
Union Bank	478,610	482,625	952,137	860,419
Merch. Bank	368,080	371,020	581,227	529,295
Crescent City	231,380	230,000	265,762	275,238
Bk. of America	235,015	210,850	908,819	938,014
Total	9,805,674	9,688,919	17,394,654	17,101,360
	Increase...$116,755		Increase...$293,291	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Sept. 3.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 27.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Sept. 3.	DUE DIS. BANKS. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bk	$475,846	$590,607	$280,883	$280,948
Canal Bank	102,460	152,406	95,556	89,910
Louisiana	92,205	117,308	409,999	398,567
Lousi'na State	298,232	350,020	535,670	539,004
Mec. & Traders	303,029	195,494	16,420	24,242
Bk. of N. Orl's.	73,830	133,369	86,922	109,101
Southern Bk	539,245	571,977		
Union Bank	235,518	174,635	254,355	228,288
Merchants' Bk	236,679	96,409	50,701	44,875
Crescent City	63,074	58,730	15,925	16,875
Bk. of America	35,000	21,254	26,227	10,730
Total	2,455,097	2,441,899	1,772,558	1,788,103
	Increase....$13,198		Increase....$15,545	

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	35,219	1,167,762	39,199	1,157,703
Schuylkill—Canal	36,540	767,983	46,531	860,112
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	9,503	329,837	11,695	399,424
Lehigh Valley—Canal	32,221	531,118	34,358	651,503
Scranton South	11,023	348,746	16,146	404,485
Scranton North	4,209	95,624	4,240	134,305
Penn. Coal Company	19,473	396,554	20,009	468,453
Delaware and Hudson Co.	14,571	209,181	21,052	363,280
Wyoming—Canal South	——	141,095	11,014	253,716
Shamokin Region	4,034	66,282	5,128	101,810
Total Anthracite	166,793	3,994,182	189,349	4,794,851
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,688	45,323	2,060	31,040
Short Mountain Co.	1,553	28,796	2,006	37,685
Trevorton Coal			1,864	82,689
Broad Top	1,961	64,182	2,120	82,984
Cumberland Coal	16,727	427,842	9,427	394,383
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	21,929	566,143	16,213	546,092
Add Anthracite	166,793	3,994,182	189,349	4,794,851
Total	188,722	4,560,325	205,562	5,340,943

The *Journal* adds:

"Freights on the Canal have been finally fixed at 45 cents per ton from Port Carbon and 40 from Schuylkill Haven; and $1 45 from Schuylkill Haven, and $1 50 from Port Carbon to New-York. The boatmen receive the 10 cents drawback formerly allowed to the shippers, and 5 cents to New-York—making the actual freight to Philadelphia 10 cents, and to New-York five cents more than the above quotations. These low freights by Canal operate against the Port Richmond trade by Railroad—but that point is suffering most from the great scarcity of vessels to ship the coal. As an offset to the low freights on the canal, Mr. CULLEM has, after a warfare of two years with the shippers of coal at Port Richmond, allowed 10 cents drawback on coal actually dumped on the wharves."

From the Manchester Guardian.

EAST INDIAN AND AMERICAN LOANS.—Whatever may be said about the management of Indian affairs it is evident that the money lenders of the present day have a much better opinion of the solvency of the Indian Government than was generally entertained on the Stock Exchange at the beginning of the present century. From a recent Parliamentary return we learn that a loan of £3,735,550 was contracted by the East India Company, in 1800, and that the rate of interest at that period ran from £6 to £12 ₩ cent. During the last few years the rate of interest on Indian loans has ranged from £3 15s. to £6 per cent.; the average would be about £5 per cent., showing a very great improvement when compared with the current rates in 1800. It may be said that money was more plentiful now than it was at the former period, but that is not the only cause of the reduction. The general belief in the stability and good faith of the Government has more to do with the reduction of the rate of interest than the mere state of the money market. If any evidence were needed to prove this, it might be found in the state of American credit, which is as much inferior to that of Great Britain in the year 1859, in spite of our enormous national debt, as it was before the French revolution of 1789. The following comparison of English and American national credit occurs in a letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON to JAMES MADISON, dated Paris, May 3, 1788:

"Although I am an enemy to the using our credit but under absolute necessity, yet the possessing a good credit I consider as indispensable in carrying on a war. The existence of a nation having no credit is always precarious. *The credit of England is the best.* Their paper sells at par on the Exchange of Amsterdam the moment any of it is offered, and they can command there any sum they please. The reason is that they never borrow without establishing funds for the payment of the interest, and they never yet failed one day in that payment. * * * This country [France] cannot borrow at all there [at Amsterdam]; for though they always pay their interest within the year, yet it is often some months behind. It is difficult to assign to our credit its exact station in this scale. They consider us as the United States of America—a nation on earth for the principal, but they see that we borrow of themselves to pay the interest, so that this is only a conversion of their interest into principal."

In 1800, Mr. JEFFERSON, in another letter on the same topic, expressed his belief that the American Government, which could not borrow money then at less than 6 ₩ cent., would be able, in a few years, to raise any amount required at 4 ₩ cent. Were he alive at the present day, he would find that his sanguine expectations on that head are as far from realization as ever. An American loan, if offered on the London Stock Exchange at the present day, would be much less successful than even a Russian loan, notwithstanding the immense extent of our commerce with the United States, as compared to that which we carry on with the subjects of the Czar. To those financial reformers who seek to improve our national credit by republicanizing the British Constitution, the consideration of this simple fact might suggest some wholesome reflections.

We suspect that a good part of the difference, at present, is to be found, not in our Republican Constitution, but in the very inconsiderable wants of the American Government as a borrower. Mr. JEFFERSON was right in 1800. The Government did borrow, largely, *under four per cent.*, when we had a National Debt in some magnitude. He lived to see the time when our Federal *Three Per Cents.* were in favor both in Holland and Great Britain, and he lived almost to see the day when President JACKSON encountered the utmost